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LAST EDITION

FULL REVELATION OF METHODS OF THE PACKERS EXPECTED

Complete Disclosure of Means
Being Employed in Profiteering
and in Conduct of "Big
Business" Is Now Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the public was aroused by the publication of the enormous profits of the meat packers by the Federal Trade Commission on Saturday, showing total profits of \$140,000,000 in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, whereas the profits before the war were only \$19,000,000, this is not the end of the story. Showing of a net increase of \$120,000,000 is but an index of what may be expected when the full report is made. It has been learned that the commission is still working on the great mass of details which make up the methods by which the packers buy and sell and combine and scheme to make their surplus millions in war time. The mass of material is so great, and the details so complicated, that although the commissioners, secretaries and experts are working every day and far into the night, it is still impossible to make a full and complete report of the operations of these powerful companies. They have gone far enough to give the figures for the report called for by the Senate, but nothing has yet been given out about how these great profits were realized, or how other businesses were affected by the methods of the packers, or how far-reaching are their operations.

When this report is complete it will throw a great light upon many phases of this "big business." The packers have rushed to explain what has already been published by the commission, but the commission itself will do a great deal of explaining in its report, which may be looked for in about a fortnight.

Packers' Denials Analyzed

Arguments Issued Said Not to Meet
Charges Made by Commission

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American meat packers, so this bureau has found, do not always agree among themselves on their published explanations of large profits and the conditions leading thereto. Consequently it was not a great matter of surprise to find on Monday that, within the family circle of the great packers, there was a willingness in some quarters to grant that packer denials of profiteering, made in answer to Federal Trade Commission charges, were open to criticism.

One further thing came to the attention of this bureau on Monday in connection with the alleged profiteering, namely, that one of the great packers has found the government regulation of packers' profits so liberal that it has not needed to hold down its profits in order to come within the maximum allowed by the Food Administration. This packing house, furthermore, expects to make as much as it did last year. This information, coupled with the charges of excess profits brought by the Federal Trade Commission, make worth while a further analysis of packers' denials of profiteering, issued in answer to the trade commission.

The Armour statement was given the most prominence hereabouts, and therefore looking further into it, after observing the counter-charge of sensationalism and the argument that profits are reasonable because they amount to only a fraction of a cent a pound, one comes to this declaration: "If a profit of a quarter of a cent per pound of product is profiteering, as charged by the Federal Trade Commission, then there is no business in the world that is honest, for there is no successful business in the world which makes a smaller profit per unit of product than does the packing industry."

Now it is manifestly absurd to say that the Federal Trade Commission charges the packers with profiteering because the packers are taking a quarter of a cent per pound of product. The commission, in what has been published here, never said any such thing. To infer that they did is simply to try to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

What the packing house has tried to do here is to set up an artificial standard of reasonableness of profit (profit per pound, not profit on investment) and then when profiteering is charged, to cry that the artificial standard is attacked. The shallowness of a justification of profits on such a basis becomes the more apparent when the broad range of packers' products is scanned. The realization is instant that on some commodities the packers make vastly more than a quarter of a cent a pound, while on others they may make less. It seems idle to bunch all of a thousand articles, strike an average, and claim the profit reasonable on that basis.

The packer then raises the claim that the trade commission charges are simply the cry against business because it is big. It is apparent this is by no means answering the assertion of profiteering, true or not, rather it is trying to sidestep.

The next step this packer denial takes is an even more curious one.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The position on the western front remains the same. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's inevitable blow is still held up, with the result that when he delivers it he will find for the first time a complete United States army corps, under General Liggett, at some place in front of him. Now, as an army corps consists of some 220,000 men, and as the Germans do not pretend that the allied losses amounted to anything approaching this in the late fighting, the Allies will face them, stronger than they were before, while Field Marshal von Hindenburg will have the tale of the terrible losses he himself suffered to deduct from his own effectiveness. As a matter of fact this army corps, of course, by no means exhausts General Pershing's strength, which by this time, on Mr. Baker's showing, must amount to a million men.

Meantime the nibbling process, which the British and French are keeping up, along the whole front goes on, and must be peculiarly exhausting and irritating to the Germans. No attack is of particular strength, but each comes back with few prisoners, or straightens, and strengthens the line in some important minor particular. Take, for example, the record of yesterday. The British took a few prisoners at Aveluy Wood, at Albert they captured 50 prisoners and 9 machine guns. Later on they rushed a hostile post south of Morlaucourt. The number of prisoners taken, therefore, was over 50. The record of the French was precisely the same. Between Montdidier and Noyon they took 20 men in a raid, north of Cuijy they captured 26 prisoners, between Passy en Valois and Vinley they advanced their lines, taking some 200 prisoners more. As this is going on every day, it is easy to understand exactly what is happening.

Simultaneously General Diaz has considerably strengthened his position around the Asiago plateau. The complete capture of the Col del Rosso has been followed by that of the Col del Chelo, and as a result of this, the Austrian line has been drawn back to Stenfeld Wood, the old position occupied.

(Continued on page two, column four)

GAS LIGHTING IS TO BE IMPROVED

Commissioner Sullivan Reports
That General Condition of
Service Is Not in Compliance
With Contract With Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—That the general condition of the street gas lamps in Boston, and the service resulting from them, is not in compliance with the contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, declared today, in a report he made to Mayor Peters. The report was the result of an order of the City Council, dated April 15, in which the Commissioner of Public Works was directed to install a system for the proper inspection of the service given the city under its contract with the Consolidated Gas Company.

That great waste of gas, due to faulty methods of handling the lighting prevals, was brought out by a recent report of the Finance Commission. The street lamps are lighted by the Welsbach Street Lighting Company of America, the employees of which are each paid \$2 a day for their services in lighting and extinguishing the lamps. City employees are getting \$3 a day as laborers. The street lighters struck some time ago for an increase to \$3, the same as being paid laborers for the city, but their demand was refused. In many parts of the city gas lights are reported burning for two hours or even longer after daylight, thus causing a great waste of fuel.

The commissioner of public works, in his report, states that he has had every gas lamp in the city streets inspected. "A large number of the lamp mantles were broken, chimneys and burners have been generally neglected, and on the whole but little attention has been paid in cleaning the globes, consequently the proper volume of light is not furnished," says the report.

The commissioner details the fact that he had made an arrangement with the police department whereby inspections were made by the officers as they traveled their beats. But he says several outages of lamps were not reported and he is trying to have the inspections made more carefully.

An inspection force should be maintained by the city, the commissioner advises. He says to the Mayor: "With your approval I shall assign two inspectors, each furnished with an automobile. One of the inspectors is provided for in the budget, but it will be necessary to provide sufficient money to pay the other inspector for the balance of the year, amounting to \$545, and it will be necessary to provide an appropriation of approximately \$175 for gasoline, oil, grease, etc." The commissioner recommends the transfer be made in the street lighting service of \$720 to cover these two items.

I. W. W. WITNESS ON CRAFT UNIONISM

Defendant in Chicago Trial Portrays
Time When, Whole Industries
Being Organized, Labor Problems
Would End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The I. W. W. view of the utter futility of labor organization along trade union lines was strikingly elaborated in Judge Landis' court room by Samuel Scarlett, a well-set-up Scotsman, one of the defendants, on Monday. At the close of his speech Scarlett portrayed those happy days for labor when, organized no longer by craft but by whole industries, it should be so powerful that it would never need to strike, and there would be no labor problems.

Scarlett's theme was the strike of the shop men on the Harriman lines. He dealt sharply with the leaders of organized labor in this affair, and spoke slightly of Samuel Gompers, whom he characterized as an "English Jew who still thinks America is a colony of England." He was himself a former union man.

The Scotsman was put on the stand by the defense and asked to make a speech to the jury just as he had done at Cleveland, one of the several times he had spoken in public since the United States entered the war. Addressing the jury as "fellow workers," he launched forth on an enthusiastic harangue, the third or fourth in the I. W. W. speech-making series which the defense has begun.

Before this, however, Scarlett, in answer to questions from counsel, had told how he became a member of the I. W. W., which carried the more interest, as the Scotsman told the jury he had played with championship association football teams in Scotland, Canada and the United States, being, in fact, a member of a winning team at the St. Louis Olympic games. By trade he was a machinist.

"I took a trip to Sacramento," said Scarlett, "to go to a theater. While I was walking toward the show I heard a speaker holding forth, and went over to hear him. The more I heard, the more I was convinced of the weakness of craft unionism. He pointed out to me that in a strike of the railroad shop men, union men on the trains were hauling in scabs. He showed me the necessity of having the one big union of all the railroad workers. It was so convincing to me that I decided to purchase some of that literature. Instead of going to the show I went back home. I saw that, since craft unionism only expressed the decay of labor, and that capital was organized on industrial lines, the only thing to do was for labor to organize on industrial lines."

"I did not then have the vision of industrial democracy. My idea then was to do just as good job. To do a good job and maybe sometime, if I was exceedingly fortunate, to be a foreman. I did not have any idea then of a society where labor would be honorable instead of degrading, as it is today, where all were workers and masters, and there were no slaves."

In his regulation I. W. W. speech Scarlett first outlined the beginning of the shop-men's strike on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines. He spoke of Hogan and Casey, men in the cabs, who declared their sympathies were with the striking men, but who were bound by a contract not to go out.

"They would not break a contract, but they would break a strike," he declared. He pictured Hogan and Casey mending a broken part on their engine because the imported strike-breakers were not capable. "Casey," he commented.

"Presidents and vice-presidents galore of the labor unions came out to talk with the striking shop men. 'Stick, boys, stick, and you'll win,' they declared," ran on Scarlett. "So they stuck. The presidents stuck to their jobs, the strikers to their picket lines, the strike-breakers to their work, but the trains didn't stick. They ran."

"And the men's faces grew longer and their wives' faces grew more anxious. And one day Bill comes home and his wife asks him, 'Bill, what's the news today?' And he says, 'Why, Mr. Ames, the vice-president of the union, was here today and made a talk to the boys. He says we're not striking for the eight-hour day. He says we're striking for recognition of the union.' 'For recognition of the union?' says Bill's wife. 'That don't buy us any spuds.' And day after day that tragedy continued. Samuel Gompers would flash a message of good cheer. 'Stick, boys, and you'll win.' That was easy for Samuel, getting his \$720 a month, to send messages of good cheer. Samuel stuck to his job like the good old English Jew that he is. Samuel, that still thinks America is a colony of England. Yes, stick, boys; and he stuck to his job at \$720 a month."

"And they kept on sticking. There were over 10,000 new tramps made as a result of that strike. I feel safe in saying there were 10,000 small businesses put out by that strike. That awful tragedy went on for four years, and there wasn't a picket line, and no word came from Samuel Gompers and his old gang, the wonderful news, 'The strike is off.'"

"The railroad men, despite all this, seemingly today have learned nothing. We find them petitioning Congress for the eight-hour day. What labor wants is the real eight-hour day of eight hours."

What is coming is the great industrial day of labor. It matters not whether it's the ordinary hunkie tamping the ties or the mighty Casey Jones in the cab. If the ties are not tamped, Casey can't run his engine. Knowing that, we say to Casey and the rest, join hands all along the line—aye, down to the girl nursing her baby at the ticket window today. Each and every one in the same organization. Then when we present demands for an eight-hour day then we will strike, and the railroads, too. Then when we strike, we will get the eight-hour day. We can get anything we want."

"This is the only solution for the blacklist and the strike. There is no need for strikes. When we are organized like that we won't have to declare strikes. We'll only have to present demands. It's the eight-hour day for the hunkie and for all of us. If you don't grant them, there will be no railroads moving."

The purpose of putting these I. W. W.'s on for their stump speeches is evidently to show the jury there is nothing seditious in the I. W. W. oratory or arguments. It appeals to the onlookers as a particularly ingenious device. The government is apparently not taking it very hard, as F. K. Nebeker, the prosecutor, is spending little time on the spellbinders. Scarlett, like others before him, denied conspiracy and avowed that sabotage to him meant neither destruction nor violence. He had been in this country since 1904, but was not a citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the three cabinet officers were before the Commerce Committee today, advocating the Aswell resolution, empowering the President to take over telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems, the House took jurisdiction over the measure from that committee, and vested it in the military committee.

There was no discussion and only a viva voce vote when Representative Gordon of Ohio, moved that jurisdiction be transferred because the measure was urged as a military necessity. Members of the Military Commission said later that they were not opposed to the resolution and undoubtedly would report it favorably.

Meanwhile the House Military Committee met to consider a measure introduced by Representative Lunn of New York similar to the Aswell bill discussed by the cabinet officers, but specifically empowering the President to operate the communication systems "subject to those conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are enforced as to the steam railroads, while under federal control."

Permanent government ownership and operation of telegraph and telephone lines was advocated by Secretary Daniels. Postmaster-General Burleson said if the systems were as efficiently conducted by the government as the postal service, they never would go back to private ownership. Secretary Baker, taking the stand first, said it did not happen at the minute to be a military necessity to take over telephones and telegraphs, but it might be "the next minute." He declared, also, that it was essential as a war measure to give the President full power to take over control of the wires if necessary. Members of the committee asked many questions about the effect of government operation. Mr. Baker said he could not say with certainty whether the government would completely suppress improper communications, but it certainly could suppress such communications better than under present laws. At the present time, he said, there was no supervision or control of domestic messages by telegraph so far as he knew.

Representative Parker of New Jersey asked whether it would not be well to amend the Enemy Trading Act to confer the proposed powers, but Mr. Baker replied that that course would not secure continuity of operation of the lines, which was essential. He said he had no objection to amending the Aswell resolution so as to provide for making it apply to taking possession of any part of a system instead of all.

The Secretary declined to commit himself on whether the government should assume permanent control, but he opposed any time limit be fixed.

(Continued on page four, column five)

Now in the first place," said Professor Abbott, "there is no need for Japanese intervention as a means of protection for the interests of the Allies in Siberia. Japanese intervention was urged as a protection against the menace of the German and Austrian prisoners of war in Siberia, and Siberia was spoken of as being full of them. As a matter of fact the number of prisoners in Siberia has been greatly exaggerated. The Austrians who form the greatest number of these prisoners are not hostile. On top of that, the whole country is so disorganized that the possibility of danger from an organized body of former prisoners is out of the question."

"There is no more reason for Japan to intervene in order to throw its weight on the eastern front in Europe. A glance at the globe will show the tremendous distance that troops would have to be transported. The one railway across that vast country is rapidly going to pieces and along parts of the way is hearing the disorganization the entire country is in. It would be impossible to carry enough troops all the way from Japan to make the effort worth while."

"The way that Japanese intervention meanwhile would be received must be given the most serious consideration. It is true that the people of the old Russian régime would probably welcome it. Very few of the old régime have learned anything from the revolution. They know they have lost their place and their property, but they do not know why. They want to have things back as they were before. But the rest of Russia would resent the intrusion of the Japanese. They would take it lying down, it is true, for they could not help themselves. The possibility of danger to the cause of the Allies is altogether too serious to offset the dubious advantages of the plan."

WIRE CONTROL HELD A WAR-TIME NEED

Lower House Vests Measure
Empowering President to Take
Over Systems of Communication
in Military Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Postmaster-General Burleson appeared before the House Interstate Commerce Committee today in support of the resolution for government control of the telegraph and telephone lines during the war. The argument presented was that the measure is a war necessity to insure efficient and unbroken service during the war. Mr. Burleson especially urged that all employees of companies should receive increases in salaries varying from 15 to 30 per cent.

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SWEDEN SAID TO EXPRESS REGRET

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Koelnische Zeitung states that the Berlin semi-official news agency learns from a competent quarter that the Swedish Government has expressed regret to the German Minister at Stockholm at Mr. Branting's recent statements in London.

Mr. Branting, who attended the British Labor Party conference in London recently, was reported to have said that the Swedish people were becoming more pro-Ally, although he believed Sweden would remain neutral.

ACTION IS SOUGHT UPON PROHIBITION

Senator Gore Stated That It
"Had Been His Intention" to
Bring Measure Up After
Regular Food Supply Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Friends of prohibition sought on the floor of the Senate today to secure from Senator Gore of the Agriculture Committee the promise that he would bring up the special food supply bill, to which the prohibition measure is attached, before recess. Senator Gore would not give a direct answer, but declared it had been his intention to bring the special bill up after the regular food supply bill of the Department of Agriculture was disposed of.

The matter came up through a question asked by Senator Vardaman, who said he has received many requests from Mississippi asking when action is to be taken on war prohibition. Senator Gore said it had been his purpose to dispose of the regular supply bill first.

While Senator Gore was explaining his purpose, Senator Penrose raised the point of order that no business was before the Senate and the chair sustained the point.

A few minutes later Senator Jones of Washington reverted to the subject, declaring the prohibition feature of the Special Food Supply Bill, meaning the Norris amendment, is the most important measure before the Senate and he served notice that he will do all within his power to prevent a recess until the prohibition amendment is passed.

Then Senator McCumber sought to secure from Chairman Gore a definite understanding concerning the time of bringing up the Special Food Supply Bill, but with unsatisfactory results.

HEALTH ACTIVITIES ARE COORDINATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, by executive order today placed all sanitary and public health activities carried on by executive bureau, agencies and offices created during the war, under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service.

The order was promulgated to avoid confusion in policies and duplication of effort and to bring more effective results and unity of control.

It does not affect the jurisdiction of the medical departments of the army and navy or of the Provost-Marshal General in the performance of health functions of a purely military character; nor is it designed to prohibit investigations by the Bureau of Labor statistics of vocational diseases, ship sanitation and hygiene.

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her course at some 14 knots, showed the usual navigation and regulation hospital ship lights. Under the over-cast sky she was plain to see and could not be mistaken for anything but what she was—a ship immune by every law of war and peace from attack or molestation.

"No one on board saw the wake of the torpedo. The first intimation of the presence of a submarine was a jar and the roar of an explosion from aft. Then the lights went out.

"All that followed, save when a dim light was obtained from an emergency dynamo, just before the ship foundered, took place in the darkness. The engines were rung one to stop, then full speed astern. But from the engine room came no answer.

"The rehearsed routine of the ship, however, held good. With the German enemy one must be prepared for every emergency like this, and along the darkened decks the crew groped to the boat stations and stood by for orders to leave her.

"From the bridge the captain's megaphone, loud in the night, bade them hold till way was off the ship. The carpenter was aft making an examination of the damage.

"In his wireless cabin the Marconi operator was trying in vain to transmit the ship's position. His key gave no response; the spark was gone.

"The carpenter's report was that No. 4 hold aft was blown in and that the ship could not remain afloat. The order was given to lower away the boats on both sides and abandon ship.

"The officer commanding the Canadian army medical corps on board reported that his people were out. This is important in view of the fact that no boat but the captain's has been picked up.

"Save for any of the ship's company or the engine room crew who may have been killed by the explosion of the torpedo, it is clear that every one got away. One of the small boats, called accident boats, was held back for those last to leave the ship. But when all the others were away, the captain went to his cabin for an electric torch, and on returning to deck found that this also had gone.

"The submarine hailed the boat in English: 'Come alongside,' it ordered. 'The boat was pulling down to pick up a drowning man. The second officer stood up and shouted back: 'We are picking up a man from the water.'

"Come alongside,' repeated the brusque voice from the submarine. The boat held on its way and forthwith two revolver shots were fired at or over it.

"Come alongside. I will shoot with my big gun,' shouted the submarine commander.

"The boat lay alongside the submarine and the captain (probably the man picked up) was ordered on board. In case he should be made prisoner and kept on board, he gave the second officer, who remained in the boat, the course to steer. He was then taken to the conning tower of the submarine, where two officers awaited him.

"The commander asked him sharply: 'What ship is that?'

"It is the hospital ship Llandovery Castle,' answered the captain.

"Yes (the commander did not attempt to appear surprised)—but you are carrying eight American flight officers."

"We are not,' replied the captain. 'We have seven Canadian medical officers on board. The ship was chartered by the Canadian Government to carry sick and wounded Canadians from England to Canada.'

"To the submarine commander's reiterated: 'You have been carrying American flight officers,' he added: 'I have been running to Canada for six months with wounded. I give you my word of honor that we have carried none except patients, medical staff, crews and sisters.'

"The commander then demanded if there were any Canadian medical officers in the boat, and he was told there was one. He ordered him to come aboard.

"Where are our other boats?' asked the captain. The submarine commander did not answer. He was watching the Canadian medical officer being roughly hauled on board and thrust along the deck. This was done so violently and with such plain intention to injure the Canadian, Maj. T. Lyon, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, that he actually had a small bone in his foot broken by the handling he received.

"There was another German officer in the conning tower, the second in command, who had not yet spoken. In reply to the captain's question he motioned over his shoulder with his field glasses, northward.

"The following survivors from the captain's boat are the only ones accounted for up to the present. Eleven of them were picked up from the water:

"R. A. Sylvester, captain; L. Chapman, second officer; D. C. Barton, fourth officer; H. M. Evans, purser; Lamp Trimmer Davies, Painter Scott, O. S. Hunt, able-bodied Seaman Murphy, Schroeder, Goodrich, Ward, Trimmer; Fireman P. McVey and Mounsey, Trimmer Heather, Deck Steward Savage, Assistant Steward Abraham, Ward, attendant of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. The boat also contained the following:

"Maj. T. Lyon, Sergeant Knight and Orderlies Taylor, Hickman, Pilot and Cooper.

"Major Lyon was interrogated after protesting as a medical officer, and ordered back into the boat. The captain also was allowed to go. The boat was cast off, and pulled away from the submarine.

"The submarine began to circle round the wreckage at full speed. Several times it shaved the boat narrowly, once swirling past within two feet of it; once it stopped and again took the second and fourth officers aboard and questioned them.

"By this time the submarine commander invented a new excuse. He stated that there was a big explosion aft as the vessel sank, and that, therefore, she must have been carrying ammunition. The second officer explained patiently that this was the explosion of the boiler and the falling of the funnel. They were allowed to

return to the boat, which then made sail and proceeded.

"Again for a while the submarine circled and threatened her by swooping close to her; then moved off and seemed to come to a stop. From this position, says the captain's official statement, she opened fire at an unseen target, firing about 12 shells. It is perhaps too early yet to guess what the unseen target may have been. Possibly the other boats when they are picked up can furnish evidence on this point.

"The captain's boat had been towed for some distance while alongside the submarine. Nothing was to be seen of the others. Since no wireless was sent out there was no hope of assistance arriving from the north. The captain therefore decided to make for the Irish coast, to send help. After sailing and pulling for about 70 miles they were picked up by the destroyer Lysander, which immediately sent a wireless that search should be made for the other survivors, and carried the occupants of the captain's boat into Queenstown."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The commander of the destroyer Lysander, which rescued the captain and those in his boat, describing the rescue today, said:

"When the survivors were picked up they cheered, although they had been drifting about for 36 hours, and had for sustenance only ship's biscuits and water which they brought from the sinking vessel.

The commander, telling of the circumstances of the sinking as he learned them from the survivors, made it quite clear that this was another instance of sinking at sight, and that it was obviously intended to follow the policy of 'leave no trace,' for when last seen the submarine was apparently shelling in the darkness one of the seven boats launched.

One boat, in which there were 12 nursing sisters, was seen to capsize. The sisters were thrown out and were either drowned directly or caught beneath the boat. A Canadian sergeant, who was in the same boat, managed to crawl on to the keel.

Nothing had been seen of the remaining five boats. Whether or not they had been destroyed by shell fire, the commander of the Lysander could not say. The submarine was observed charging wreckage, on which might have been survivors, and in the locality where it was likely some of the boats were drifting.

Moreover, the submarine steamed swiftly toward the captain's boat, containing the survivors, and passed just astern. Ordinarily, such a maneuver would disturb the water so as to make the capsizing of a small boat almost a certainty. This boat, however, kept on her keel.

How the little craft with the nurses was swamped is also described. Not far from the stern of the sinking vessel, when the latter sank stern first, the boat was carried down by the whirlpool created. The commander of the Lysander, describing the ferocity of the submarine commander, said:

"The Canadian sergeant was dazed with the buffeting he had received and was badly bruised. When the overturned boat got near the submarine the sergeant climbed aboard in a very exhausted condition. He thought it was a rescue, but he was seized by one of the submarine officers and thrown back like a hand bag."

The commander, in a general review of the circumstances, says that Captain Sylvester knew nothing about a submarine in the vicinity. He did not at first realize that he had been torpedoed. He could not use his wireless and tried to get the emergency dynamo to work, but there was no time.

After the submarine charged into the wreckage," says the commander, "from what I have heard I firmly believe that the submarine tried to ram the survivor's boat, and thought it had done so."

"As far as can be ascertained, one stoker was observed on the upper deck, just as the ship was disappearing. We have since been cruising in the neighborhood, but not a single speck of wreckage of any kind was seen. It must, of course, be remembered that it was a long time after the event that any naval craft got on the spot. The wreckage might have drifted away, but none has been discovered. Neither have we been able to find any trace of the missing boats."

Press Comments on Incident

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—That the sinking of hospital ships is a deliberate policy on the part of the Germans is now placed beyond all doubt by the torpedoing of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle, the newspapers say in their editorial comment today.

"In the presence of such unspeakable infamy, deliberately repeated," says The Daily Chronicle, "it is a waste of breath to reiterate the abhorrence which everybody with a spark of civilized sense must feel. But we would invite the German people to ask themselves what is the use of their statements, like the Foreign Secretary, von Kuhlmann, to be credited with 'purity and honor' while crimes so odious, dishonorable and unashamed continue to be carried out by the orders of their government."

The excuse for the attack on the Llandovery Castle, says The Daily Mail, was a lie, and the German officer who told it did not believe it himself when he said to the captain: "You are carrying eight American flight officers."

If there had been a particle of truth in the charge, the newspaper adds, the submarine captain had only to stop the Llandovery Castle, seize the eight officers and take them to Germany as proof of allied guilt in using hospital ships for transports.

The Daily News declares the sinking of the hospital ship stands out as "one of the most horrible incidents of the hideous story of submarine warfare."

In no circumstances of the tragedy, declares The Times, does the story differ from those of other hospital ships that have been destroyed. In this case, however, it points out, there

is an added element of horror in the repeated attempts of the submarine commander to justify himself.

"If these were not attempts to sink all the survivors and blot out all trace of the crime, what was their motive?" asks The Times. "It is unforgettable, without the fact, that the news of the tragedy to Canadian Red Cross men and women came to the knowledge of the Canadians on their national festival. The other British peoples will not forget it, nor yet, we must be sure, will the American people."

The Manchester Guardian says: "The view of those who follow closely the doings of the German Admiralty and navy is that the submarine commanders are not acting on instructions in sinking hospital ships, but neither do they run any danger of official censure. A ship is a ship, and if a hospital ship is sunk it has to be replaced by another good ship and so the shipping capacity of the Allies is reduced."

"An Unspeakable Outrage"

Service of the United Press Associations

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—"You cannot use arguments with wild beasts; the only thing to do is to destroy all of them," declared Mr. Bonar Law today, in referring to the torpedoing of the hospital ship, Llandovery Castle, by a German submarine.

Mr. Bonar Law made the statement during an address of welcome to the delegates attending the international allied parliamentary conference. He referred to the torpedoing as "an unspeakable outrage," and declared that "we must all set our teeth until the end is achieved." The Chancellor expressed regret that Mr. Lloyd George could not be present.

MEMBER SUSPENDED FROM PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Pemberton-Billing, member for East Herts, was yesterday suspended from the sittings of the House for disorderly conduct.

Mr. Billing had made repeated endeavors to raise a point of order on a question of allens, in defiance of the Speaker's rulings. Consequently the Speaker ordered him to leave the House. Mr. Billing again endeavored to raise a point of order, when the Speaker interjected, "I cannot listen to a further point of order. This is not a court of law."

This remark was greeted with loud cheers and laughter. Mr. Billing continued to speak amid uproar, when the Speaker again warned him that if he would not obey his ruling, he might be suspended by order of the House and that suspension would last some time. Mr. Billing continued speaking, and the Speaker named him for disregarding the authority of the chair, whereupon Mr. Bonar Law moved that Mr. Billing be suspended, the question being carried with one dissentient, amidst loud cheers.

Subsequently the Speaker had to order attendants to remove Mr. Billing, who refused to go, but after a violent struggle, four attendants succeeded in dragging him from the bench to which he was holding, and carried him out into the lobby amid excited cheering. The sitting was then resumed.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA IS ONLY POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Berliner Tagblatt's Vienna correspondent writes that the Austrian crisis is in no way solved, but only postponed by the Emperor's decision to convoke the Reichsrath, which, he says, means concession to German national parties, whose position will not have been improved, however, if disagreement in the Lower House causes Dr. von Seydler's fall.

The concessions now offered the Poles are stated to be the replacing of the military governor in Galicia by a civil statthalter, and the grant of certain economic demands in that province, but the Poles refuse to content themselves with these, and the correspondent cannot see at present how they can be prevailed on at least to abstain from voting on the budget and the war credits.

REPORTED RESIGNATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir William Byrne is understood to have resigned from his post as secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. James MacMahon, Secretary of the Irish Post Office, has accepted the offer of the vacant post.

Sir William Byrne has had a long experience in departmental affairs. Educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, and St. Bede's College, Manchester, Sir William entered the general post office as a clerk in 1881. Three years later he went to the Home Office, and subsequently to the War Office, where he held many important positions as chairman or member of special committees appointed by the department, and in 1910 he went to Paris as British delegate to the International Congress on Aerial Navigation, which in that year met in the French capital. He was appointed undersecretary to the Lord Lieutenant in 1916.

CROPS IN HUNGARY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Fair and medium crops can be expected in Hungary this year, says an official Hungarian report embracing the prospects in all districts up to June 10. It says the cultivated area is larger than in 1917, but that unfavorable weather conditions in March did great damage to summer cereals, fruit and garden produce. Complaints come from all parts of Hungary, says the report, of the extraordinary demands made by farm hands and the farmers everywhere are clamoring for soldiers to help with the work in the fields.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

cupied by Field Marshal von Boroevic previous to his earlier advances. Fighting cost the Austrians 85 officers and 1935 prisoners, apart from their other losses.

It will be seen, therefore, that the perpetual grinding of the Austro-German front is very far from being without results, and the fact that the results are irritating and insistent, rather than spectacular does not make them less important.

American Army Corps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organization of the first army corps of American

troops on the west front in France, under Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, has probably been completed, according to Secretary Baker.

No formal announcement to this effect has yet been made, but Secretary Baker said, in answer to inquiries: "I suspect that several of our divisions are operating together as an army corps under command of General Liggett. Whether any other divisions have been created into an army corps and a tentative army corps commander chosen, I have not heard."

It is learned that the first, second, and third divisions, all composed of regulars, commanded by Major-Generals Robert L. Bullard, Omar Bundy, and Joseph T. Dickman, respectively, are included in the first corps and are all in the Chateau-Thierry region or near Cantigny.

The organization plan for a corps calls for six divisions (four combatant and two replacement), with artillery units and other troops. With those the strength of a corps would be nearly 220,000 men.

French Air Report

PARIS, France (Monday)—Enemy airplanes crossed the French lines last night, proceeding for Paris. The alarm was given at 12:23 a. m. in Paris, and the "air clear" was sounded at 1:15. It is officially announced that there is nothing to report on the raid.

Wekerle Report Contradicted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—An authorized statement in the press denies the accuracy of Dr. Wekerle's account of the Austrian offensive, given in the Hungarian Lower House, declaring that he doubles the Italian and halves the Austrian losses. His statement that 70 regiments were engaged is contradicted by prisoners who affirm that 42 divisions took part. He also exaggerates the effect of the Plave floods and puts the number of prisoners taken by the Italians at 12,000, whereas they exceed 19,000.

Air Raids Continued

LONDON, England (Monday)—Air raids against railway stations and military establishments in Germany are being continued, according to an official statement issued by the Air Ministry tonight. The statement reads: "On the night of June 30-July 1 further attacks were made on the enemy airfields at Boulay and on railway works and stations at Thionville, Remilly, Landau, Zweibrücken, and Saarbrücken. The chemical works at Mannheim were again attacked."

"On July 1 the railway and workshops at Karlsruhe, the station at Trossen, and the railway triangle of Metz Sablon were bombed with good effect. One hostile machine was shot down and two of ours are missing. One of the machines reported as missing on June 30 has returned."

COMMUNIQUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official report made public on Monday says:

"After the conclusion of investigations it has been found that the number of prisoners passed to the rear through our collecting stations since the beginning of our attacking bat-

ties on March 21, up to the present, not including the wounded, passed back to hospital establishments, amounts to 191,454. Of these the English lost 94,939, including four generals and about 3100 officers.

"The French lost 89,099, including two generals and about 3100 officers. The rest were divided among the Portuguese, Belgian and American forces.

"Cannon to the number of 2476 were taken, and 15,024 machine guns were brought back from the battlefield to the booty collecting stations.

"Partial attacks by the British north of Albert were repulsed. Between the Aisne and the Marne lively activity on the part of the enemy prevailed, his infantry often advancing on strong reconnoitering expeditions. Near St. Pierre Aigle, and south of that place, the French attacked after violent ar-

ried out successful flights over the region at the mouth of the Plave against enemy establishments and returned without losses."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, given out today, is as follows:

"Section A—The day has passed quietly at points occupied by our troops.

"Yesterday one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the Toul region.

"Section B—In Picardy between noon, June 27 and June 28, the enemy showed little aggressiveness. His artillery fire was much lighter even than that of the day before. It was directed largely against the region of Grivesnes. The activity of his airplanes showed the same decrease as regards reconnaissance work, coupled with a marked increase in bombing operations. During the night bombs were scattered in small numbers over a considerable part of our sector. The enemy continued to strengthen his position. Hostile patrols attempted more than once to reach our lines, but either retired without establishing contact or were driven off by rifle fire. Our own artillery operated very effectively on the German front lines and also in his rear areas where one of his ammunition dumps exploded at 9 o'clock in the evening. One of his balloons was brought down in flames by an allied airplane.

"In the Picardy sector, the day of June 28 to June 29 was notable in the success of our raiding, as reported in the cable of June 29. Our party penetrated the German lines in the region of Chateau Jénis, at 3 o'clock in the morning, taking the enemy completely by surprise. Within the space of 20 minutes they had captured 33 prisoners, including an officer, a number nearly equal to our party. In the course of the operation, we destroyed several dugouts and machine guns. Our casualties were remarkably small. As on the preceding day, the German artillery was finally quiet. Registration fire was delivered at several points, and our positions around Villers, Tournelle and Cantigny were bombarded during the early afternoon with shells of medium and heavy caliber.

"In connection with our attack, counter-preparation fire, changing into a barrage, was laid down by the hostile batteries and lasted until 3:45 o'clock. The barrage extended from the Fontaine Wood as far north as Grivesnes. There was little trench-mortar or machine-gun fire during the day. The German aeroplanes did comparatively little reconnaissance work, but during the night dropped a number of small bombs on our positions and in the course of the afternoon made several attempts to destroy our balloons.

"In the case of one balloon they were successful but at the cost of one of their machines which was shot down in flames by a French plane. Our anti-aircraft batteries forced German airplanes to retire without accomplishing their mission. A number of wagons were observed during the day in the German rear areas, but the circulation there was not notable in any respect. Of the German working parties, which continued their activities of the preceding days, one was bombed by an American patrol and another dispersed by our artillery. Our artillery fire was again very effective along the enemy's front line."

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS STAND ON WAR AIMS

Service of the United Press Associations

ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The Austrian Socialists, in reply to the allied Socialists' war aims, have approved the German positions and demanded establishment of an Austro-Hungarian confederation of autonomous nations and restoration and indemnification of Belgium, according to the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung.

Resolutions adopted by the Austrian Socialists declared their belief that a complete democratic peace would settle the questions of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland and Turkey, Italian expansion and the future of the tropical colonies.

"BOLOISM IN ITALY"

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ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Evidence of "Boloism" in Italy were brought to light today by the Messagero and the Secolo.

Reporting the testimony of Father Preziosin, in a libel trial, those papers showed that alleged accomplices of Bolo Pasha offered 8,000,000 lira for the newspaper properties in 1915. The offer was refused. The Messagero declared that Senator Annaratone was chosen to control the proposed program "journalistic trust."

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MILAN OBSERVES
WAR ANNIVERSARYFrench, English and American
Troops in Procession Through
the City—Signor Bissolati
Speaks to Big Crowd in Arena

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MILAN, Italy.—The Milanese celebrations of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war were marked by immense enthusiasm, and the French, English, and American troops which took part in the proceedings were enthusiastically greeted by the crowds which watched the passage of the procession through the city, flowers being showered down on them from the balconies. Among the banners carried by one which had been at Solferino, and all heads were based as it passed while the Garibaldians wearing their famous red shirts came in for a tremendous ovation. The arena was crowded, and the last of the procession and the banners had hardly made their way in when the speeches began.

Speaking from a high stand, the first to address the great meeting of senators, deputies, citizens, and soldiers of all ranks and classes was Cipriano Facchinetti, who was followed by Signor Bissolati. He thanked the people for that solemn and memorable confederation of that popular expression of will which had been entered in May, 1915, throughout all the piazzas and streets of Milan, demanding the just and righteous war of liberation.

Addressing the soldiers, they were pioneers, he said, of quite a different Italy from that of May, 1915; they had given the country a consciousness of its strength and unity. The new Italy did not begin until May, 1915. They had been formerly a skeptical people, now they had faith in something, they had faith in all the sacrifices that had been made, in their race which had entered the war at a difficult moment, and in the future of their people which had shown itself great in feeling and great in action. Speaking of their allies who were fighting with them and who were one with them, France, England, and the United States, he asked who could divide them in the future? Theirs, he declared, was a lasting compact.

The speech was received with immense enthusiasm and the crowd extended a very warm welcome to Signor Bissolati, who had been sent by Signor Orlando to represent him on this occasion. He did not speak to them only in the name of Italy, he said, and went on to relate an incident concerning an Italian soldier at the French front who was asked to take his place in a line of Polish and English soldiers. When the President of the Republic had fastened a cross upon his breast, that soldier had said: "I do not feel that I am a French soldier, I do not feel that I am an Italian soldier, I feel that I am a soldier of the Entente." That soldier, who was a poor sergeant of Bersaglieri, was speaking to them today as an Italian Minister, and he greeted his hearers, he said, in the name of all the governments of the Entente and in the name of all the allied nations.

He went on to speak of his boyhood recollections, of coming to the Garibaldians' commemorations of Garibaldi and Mazzini and of hearing them say, "This Italy is not the Italy we dream of." In May, 1915, a new Italy had arisen, worthy at last, of the heroes and martyrs of the "Risorgimento." The people of Milan, like the people of Rome and Genoa and other great cities, had had their part in making this new Italy, when, in May, 1915, they had the honor of demanding that the decision should be taken and an end put to the delays.

Germany then was asking Italy to leave her free in Europe and promising her compensations if she did so. But the Italian people asked what could compensate Italy for leaving the Germans free to strangle Belgium, put an end to Serbia, invade France, and make all Europe her vassal? They did not want Trent and Trieste at that price. Either they would or they would not have Trent and Trieste, but if they had them they wanted them with honor.

The war had been the outcome of popular will and popular movement and bore the mark of this in all its developments today. They could today give Italy's fraternal greetings to the oppressed Slav peoples of Austria-Hungary. Two days ago he had heard the Czech legion singing their national anthems before the altar of the fatherland in Rome, and he had thought that in future nothing would be able to divide the peoples who were linked together in brotherhood.

The Czechs and the Jugo-Slavs knew that they would never have realized their aspirations apart from the Entente, but the Entente, and especially Italy, had understood that an essential condition of victory was the constitution of Bohemian independence and of the unity and independence of the whole Jugo-Slav race and the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

In this way, the Minister declared the war had entered into the fullness of its significance and had acquired that powerful rhythm which made it, not a war of national interests, but rather the moral and juridical renovation of the world and of the nations. This had been understood by the soldiers in the trenches and by the soldiers of all the states of the Entente and by all the allied nations, and they all felt that the interests of their own countries were involved.

In France it was felt that the troops who were on the Piave and Monte Tomba were fighting for Alsace and Lorraine, the English felt they were defending their own liberties, and the Americans felt that while they were fighting on the European front they were carrying on a war of de-

tense against the menace which threatened even their continent, while the Italian soldiers who were fighting in France felt they were fighting for their own cities and for their own homes.

They still felt the shadow of Caporetto, Signor Bissolati said; it was true that only a few had listened to the treacherous invitation which came from the other trenches, but on the fatal 24th of October they had seen the enemy fall upon their positions and invade their territory. They had felt that there could only be a war of vengeance, that instead of having peace imposed upon them it must be they who would impose peace.

Signor Bissolati alluded to a German newspaper which, a little while after Caporetto, declared that the Austro-Germans must take Milan. They would not take Milan, he declared, saying he spoke no longer as a minister, but as a soldier, as their brother; they would not reach Milan. Before that happened they would all let themselves be slain, from the King to the last infantryman. On the contrary they would themselves go forward because they were called from the "irredenti" districts, both old and new, by all who had made such sacrifices for their country. But if, by a wild hypothesis, that dream of the Germans should come to pass there would only be one thing to remember. Barbarossa razed Milan to the ground, but Milan rose again and produced Legnano.

Immediately after Signor Bissolati finished his speech an officer who had been wounded in the war read messages to be sent to General Diaz, Admiral Thaon de Revel, Signor Orlando, President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and General Foch. The reading of the messages produced great enthusiasm and before coming down from the platform Signor Bissolati turned to the people and cried, "Long live the King," adding "To cry 'Long live the King' means to cry, 'Long live Italy!'"

IRISH DELEGATES
DENY TREACHERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The Morning Post publishes a report of a conference of Irish delegates from various parts of Great Britain which was held in London under the presidency of Mr. James O'Mahoney of Tipperary, shortly after the publication of the official statement with regard to the charges against the Sinn Féiners. They represented Irish societies in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Brighton, Hanley, Birmingham, Leeds and other centers.

After discussion lasting two hours on the subject of the arrest of the Sinn Féin leaders, the chairman made an impassioned speech. "Our long-suffering Mother Erin," he said, "is once again betrayed and the cup of prosperity and happiness once more dashed from her lips. But by whom? By persons who have been posing as the purest of her children, but who have no more right to speak for Ireland than a man from Timbuctoo. True, Mother Erin has always rejoiced in the valor and assistance of her children—men and women alike—when it was assistance of the right kind, but the assistance recently proffered her she spurned with contempt, for it was the assistance of a coterie of traitors to her just cause." Mr. O'Mahoney went on to express the fervent hope that there were no grounds for believing that the arrested persons had been intriguing with Germany, whom he condemned in no measured terms.

Mr. John O'Sullivan of Limerick compared an Irishman masquerading as patriot and wearing livery or uniform either purchased with German money or made in Germany, to Judas. The Irish in England joined wholeheartedly, he said, with the manhood of Great Britain.

"Mr. George Armstrong, a North of Ireland Protestant and Home Ruler," The Morning Post continues, "urged that the English, French and American peoples should not brand Ireland as an ally of Germany. They should wait yet a little, although in the disclosures published the prima facie evidence was very strong. Mr. P. McGuire (Monaghan) held that the man who backed the German was a scoundrel and a traitor. A dozen other speeches having been made in the same strain, it was unanimously resolved at the instance of Mr. P. Enright (Kerry), seconded by Mr. P. Kavanagh (Sligo), that this meeting of Irish delegates from various parts of Great Britain deplores intriguing with Germany in the name of Ireland, and calls upon the government to bring accused persons to trial without delay; that such trial should be by a civil tribunal at which the Irish press should be represented, so that the guilty should be punished and the innocent set free and the fair name of the Irish nation vindicated before the world."

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO
REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

DOLENS HEADS SOCIALIST DRIVE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
CHICAGO, Ill.—James H. Dolens, who directed the activities of the Peoples Council in Chicago, is now in charge of the Socialist Party drive for campaign funds downstate in Illinois and in Iowa.

SIGNOR FERRERO ON
AMERICA IN WARItalian Savant Praises the Motives of the United States for
Entering Struggle on Another
Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MILAN, Italy.—"The intervention of America has been the splendid wonder of this war," Guglielmo Ferrero declares in one of his articles in the Secolo, "just as the Russian peace is its indelible shame."

"For some time the American army operating in France has figured in the daily communiqués beside those of England and France, and for some time American soldiers have been seen here and there passing along the streets of Italian cities. We greet the new army which comes from across the Atlantic. Every American soldier we meet should have a kindly thought bestowed upon him."

"Think of it! We can never be grateful enough to our own soldiers, who, leaving their homes, come from Sicily, Sardinia and northern Italy to their country on the Piave and in the Trentino. But these youths come from America, from the interior of a huge continent, from the shores of the Pacific, to fight in Lorraine, in Picardy, perhaps in Venetia tomorrow, although their country is not invaded, and when, to the selfish shortsightedness of egoism, the great ditch of the Atlantic might have seemed a sufficient defense. They come to save Europe at the moment when it is in danger from Germany, aided by the perfidy of those who have got the upper hand in Russia."

"American intervention not only came in time to counterbalance Russian treachery, but it confirmed the justice of the Allied cause. The facts regarding it were too clear for anyone to be able to maintain that America came in because of any imperialistic ambitions to obscure the fact that America had entered the war when the Democratic Party, opposed to militarism and imperialism, was in power, she had come in though she had no territories either to claim or to defend, although war meant sacrifice, and peace assured for her an easy prosperity, and she had come into the war against Germany and on the Allies' side, although they had done nothing to help or induce her to do so, whereas before the war, Germany was considered as a model by the American cultivated and governing classes."

"Only those who mixed with the American upper classes 10 years ago, knew how great German prestige had been in America, nor the efforts that country had made to advance itself at the expense of other nations, which, with the exception of France, who made a few small efforts, did nothing."

Guglielmo Ferrero recalls how on his return from America in 1910 he went to Rome and talked to ministers and other influential people on this very subject, but they had more urgent matters to attend to and only one seemed to understand him. In 1914 Germany took the front rank in America among all European nations. Nevertheless her position was now completely destroyed although the people of the Entente had made no effort to overthrow it, and the writer asks how this has come about.

"American intervention had shown those few people to be right who maintained from the beginning of the war that the world had been thrown suddenly into a crisis in which all the nations of Europe and America would find themselves bound together in the face of a vast common danger and therefore obliged to participate, directly or indirectly, in the struggle," he explained.

"If America had not intervened, in what situation would she have found herself in a few years, faced with a Germany and Austria who, thanks to the Russian betrayal, were the arbiters of Europe? It would be to the everlasting glory of the American democracy to have understood on Aug. 1, 1914, that Germany had not only declared war on Russia, but thrown down a challenge to the whole world and therefore to them also, and to have picked up that challenge while there was yet time, not hesitating to make sacrifices in the defense of its liberty."

"In these terrible months of this supreme crisis, America is not only the supreme hope, but also the comfort of suffering Europe. No doubt, the nations of the Entente have their faults and have made serious mistakes; nor have they purified their hearts and ways of thinking as quickly as the trial demanded, and they have sometimes succumbed to temptation. If all these reproaches are deserved, nevertheless their cause was and is just. They all wished for peace, including Russia, and they have all been obliged to take up arms by a treacherous aggressor, as false as he was savage, who has endangered the constituted order of things from one end of the world to the other."

"The supreme bitterness lies in hearing people and parties, just as much imperiled by Germanism—as Ireland and the Bolsheviks—accuse them of these faults in order to take the side of the aggressors. There is nothing more hateful than to reproach the victim of oppression with his faults, in order to evade the necessity of helping him. Of all ways of taking the part of the oppressors against justice, this is, without doubt, the vilest and most ignominious."

"Fortunately there was a general and clear-sighted democracy in the world. It saw the danger which threatened France and England and Italy, and the little nations of Europe as well as the America of Franklin and Washington. It has not hesitated nor tried to fight merely with its

workshops or with money, it has wished to take its part in the common sacrifice."

"Welcome to the young American soldiers who disembark in ancient Europe to save it from the extremity of shame and ruin! A cause which makes such a miracle possible cannot fail. If socialism in too many countries is vacillating, if Ireland and Finland forsake us, the American democracy is with us. This war, if it is as it must be, a great expiation, must also be the beginning of regeneration."

INTERVENTION PLEA
BY GUSTAVE HERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PARIS, France.—The immense impatience with which France is awaiting allied intervention in Russia, and the veritable despair which is felt in that country at the extraordinary slowness of the Entente Powers and the United States in arriving at some plan of action, is the theme of a recent editorial by Gustave Hervé. Hervé's pronouncements on foreign affairs have very often been those of unquestionable common sense and foresight.

Hervé attributes President Wilson's hesitations, or more correctly those which he is credited with, not as generally supposed to certain prejudices which are felt in America against the Japanese, but rather to scruples which are not without nobility.

"The old Tsarist régime," says Hervé, "had committed so many mistakes and so many crimes, there are in America so many Jewish and Polish witnesses to these errors and crimes, that the President of the great American Republic has felt himself obliged to grant the new régime in Russia an almost unlimited moral credit."

"Convinced that when such a revolution as the Russian takes place, many mistakes are inevitably committed, he did not wish to appear to condemn it because it was struggling in a régime of 'coups de force' and of 'coups d'état.' Perhaps, too, the great distance between his own country and European Russia prevented him from realizing the true character of Bolshevism, and of the conditions which it was reducing Russia."

"If the great President has been informed of the course which the revolution was taking in the same way that France was informed by our four Socialist pilgrims, Thomas, Cachin, Moutet and Lafont, then it is easy to understand why in one of his recent speeches he should have spoken of the Bolsheviks in such a very faulty tone."

"But surely now President Wilson cannot ignore anything with regard to the conditions which prevail in Russia. There is not a man with sound opinions coming from that country who does not declare that the Bolshevik régime is not a political régime at all, but sheer confusion, or what is worse, an inertia which is resulting in the handing over of the Russian giant, bound hand and foot, to the Germans."

"The Russian people are powerless to pull the country together in the midst of this general decomposition, and their sufferings, both physical and moral, are such that the first charitable person who holds out a hand to help will be regarded as a savior. All this President Wilson must at last have learned. He must have been told how amazed and saddened the Russian people were when he realized, after the Bolshevik coup d'état of October last, that the allied government had failed to break unmistakably with those escaped lunatics who had got hold of the government machine in order to reduce it to atoms."

"Not only should we not have any consideration for the Bolsheviks, but by failing to treat them openly as enemies we are compromising ourselves, dishonoring ourselves in the eyes of all those with reason and decency left in Russia. It has come to this, that if we do not radically change our attitude toward the Bolsheviks, the whole of Russia, liberal, democratic and socialist, would in a very short time appeal to the Germans. Whereas the least armed intervention on the part of the Allies would immediately have the effect of once more raising hope in every breast."

"It is perfectly plain that the Japanese Army is the only one capable of bringing the immediate help needed, and Gustave Hervé is of opinion that this army, accompanied by an American division, a British brigade from Australia, or a French regiment from Indo-China would barely have crossed to the Ural, via the Trans-Siberian Railway before thousands of Russian officers and men would join the allied forces and at the end of the year a Russian front would once more be in existence, before which the Germans would be forced to mass troops."

"President Wilson is not, perhaps, aware of the fact," concludes Hervé, "that a single American division landed in Siberia would give us French as much satisfaction as 50 divisions landed on our own soil. Why? Because a single American division in Russia would mean that country's resurrection—her military resurrection—and in six months the end of the war by the downfall of Imperial Germany."

MR. NABOKOFF ON
FUTURE OF RUSSIALondon Representative of Late
Provisional Government Tells
Why, in His Opinion, There Is
Need for Intervention Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—With the exception, perhaps, of the offensive in France and Flanders, no question is occupying more the attention of those interested in international politics or those solicitous for the future welfare of Russia, than the situation in that country at the present moment. On the one hand it is stated that the greatest mistake the Allies could make would be to intervene at the present juncture, while on the other hand, opinion is equally frankly expressed that it is essential, in the interests of Russia herself, that an inter-Allies military force should intervene and at least assist in the establishment of some form of law and order.

In view, therefore, of the importance of the question, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon Mr. Nabokoff, representative of the late Russian Provisional Government, in London, with a view to discussing the matter. Mr. Nabokoff is well known in the British capital, where he has resided for some time as a counselor of the Russian Embassy.

"There is nothing, perhaps," Mr. Nabokoff said, "that has given the Entente Powers more cause to think than the steady penetration of Germany into Russia. It is clear," he stated with great emphasis, "that if Russia is to be saved, definite action must be taken with the least possible delay. It is true," he added, "that there are those who know Russia as well almost as many Russians themselves, who declare that, whatever happens, a new Russia will eventually rise from the ruins and reestablish herself."

"A friend of mine, discussing the question but a few days ago, expressed to me his firm conviction that even if the country suffers the agony of anarchy for fifteen years, Russia will yet survive. That is the spirit I like, and it is legitimate optimism of that nature which is so necessary at the present time, and gives me so much hope and courage myself."

"The question of intervention is not altogether so easy as the public appears to assume. What form would the intervention take? It would scarcely be helpful for an allied force to occupy Russia. The net result of such action might well be to throw the Russians into the arms of Germany. At the same time, it would scarcely be to the advantage of Russia for the Entente Powers to support the Bolsheviks, for it is not through the action of the Bolsheviks themselves that the present anarchical condition has arisen, and it is likely that they would agree to any proposal of support from the Entente, support which would obviously be given with a view to establishing law and order, the very thing which the Bolsheviks are determined to prevent."

"Now as regards the future. The history of the military collapse on the Russian front is too familiar to need repetition. It is well known how the military collapse was soon followed by a political one, and when I look to the future I tell you that it fills me with feelings akin to horror. For the reasons which I am just going to state I feel that the question of the intervention of the Entente Powers should not be postponed another day if possible."

"It is difficult, I would say impossible for anyone who has not lived in Russia fully to appreciate the temperament or mentality of the Russian peasants. No one who has not lived among them knows the condition they are now in. Having lived under the strict rule of autocracy, they suddenly find they are left to themselves, and figuratively speaking they resemble more a scattered flock of sheep than anything else, or I should say, perhaps, that was the case shortly after the revolution broke out. Now the peasants look with suspicion upon anything in the nature of discipline, with the result that they are largely, if not completely, out of hand. I know it is easy to talk of intervention, and while the careful way

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LETTERS

(No. 135)

Coercion Eliminated on Second Drive
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been taking The Christian Science Monitor for a number of years. The policy of the paper in connection with the various Red Cross drives, etc., has interested me very much. Due to this I am calling your attention to the report of the Muskogee County campaign manager, Mr. D. N. Fink, as to the results in the drive just over, in which Mr. Fink says:

"The large over-subscription to this second Red Cross war fund was not obtained through coercion or intimidation. We went upon the assumption that Muskogee County was patriotic and that strong-arm methods were unnecessary. The participation by over twenty thousand, on an average of more than one in every family, demonstrates increasingly that Muskogee County is back of the army and navy with its lives, money, and determination to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to win the war. The reports from every part of the county show the spread of this same spirit. We know that our popular liberties are in danger. We are aroused, determined, united and irresistible." The last drive was carried on here in a very pleasant and reasonable manner, although in the first case there was some complaint as to coercion in a few cases.

(Signed) H. H. ATKINS.
Muskogee, Okla., June 22, 1918.

(No. 136)

Close Breweries to Save Coal
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On the bulletin board of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, today, it was announced that a coal famine for next winter is threatened. A passer-by, deeply impressed by the unpleasant news, inquired of his comrade: "What will the breweries do about that?"

"Close their establishments at once, to be sure, for no patriotic brewer would be guilty of consuming coal all summer, when homes, schools, churches are threatened with a shortage during the coming winter!"

An impatient public eagerly await the announcement of the date of this closing! (Signed) E. C.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1918.

HALCYON CLUB, OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire was present recently at the opening of the Halcyon Club, which has just been brought into existence by the women's branch of the Civil Service Association. The large comfortably furnished rooms were duly admired by Her Grace. The club has been formed mainly through the efforts of the civil service women themselves.

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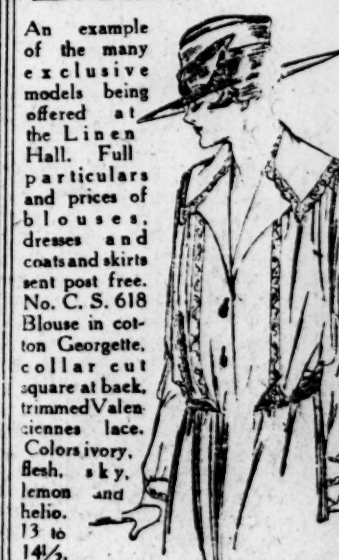
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FULL REVELATION OF METHODS OF THE PACKERS EXPECTED

(Continued from page one)

Again instead of coming out squarely into the open and meeting the charges, the packing house tries to shoulder off the accusation of profiteering on its service to the government. It declares, "The packing industry stands alone as the one industry which has fully measured up to its needs, day in and day out," and certain of the packers have been dwelling on this point.

Without attempting to minimize the work done, the point that warrants further scrutiny, especially when raised in defense of alleged profiteering, is that the packing industry is different from the steel business, shipbuilding, and other war industries. War demands on the packers require wholesale changes of plans or creations of entirely new plans. War demands on the packers want a great increase in production—of the same thing. It meant construction of some new buildings, it meant new financing. None of this seems so very remarkable for a great growing business. For all of it the packers are being paid handsomely. And at the end of the war it is not apparent they will have to scrap a great deal of plant. At this time it looks as if they will be in far better position commercially than before the war.

Continuing along the same line, the packing house statement says, "This is an unfortunate time for one branch of the government to come out with such a report as this," when another branch is making great demands for supplies. It may appear unfortunate to the packers, but not to the general public. When the question of profiteering is raised, the greater the demands the government makes, the larger, of course, is the public interest and, at the same time, quite naturally, the government's concern as to the earnings on its vast purchases.

Finally, the packer denial of profiteering, as charged, speaks of recent tremendous demands for capital and, as evidence of such, witnesses to the fact that, within the last three years, \$46,000,000 of profits out of a total of \$52,000,000 has been received in the business. The writer of that statement stumbled into an unfortunate argument here. When it is remembered that most of the assets in this company up to a month ago, came from reinvested profits and, in fact, after the sale of \$50,000,000 of debenture bonds within the fortnight remain so today, the public can form its own idea of profiteering. The business has simply built itself up on its own profits.

People are actively engaged in work at the stockyards today, who remember seeing Gustavus Swift, founder of Swift & Co., doing a very modest business there. Swift officials sometimes speak of their business being founded on a \$20 gold piece given the original Swift when a boy. The Swift business today rivals Armour & Co. Facts indicate that the big packers have been profiteering for years.

Incidentally, when packer borrowings are spoken of, as the statement concludes, it is worth while noting that the more money the packers borrow, the more money they are allowed to make by the Food Administration profits regulations. The Swift statement was along the same lines as the Armour letter. From the foregoing it is evident that packer statements, as well as their "educational advertising," sometimes need to be taken with a grain of salt.

Millers' Excess Profits

Food Administrator Rules That Gains Must Be Returned to Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Flour millers who made excess profits during the last fiscal year, as charged by the Federal Trade Commission in its report on Saturday to the Senate, must return the amount of such profits to the government in the form of milled flour, under regulations made public yesterday by the Food Administrator.

The Federal Trade Commission charged that the millers had made a profit of 45 cents a barrel, despite the Food Administration's regulations limiting the differential to 25 cents. It develops that the commission's report was anticipated, as the administration's regulations were sent out June 17.

Millers whose profits at the close of the fiscal year June 30 are in excess of the maximum permitted are required to credit the amount of the excess to the Food Administration, to be liquidated by flour to be sold to the army, navy, marine corps and the Food Administration's grain corporation in New York at \$1 a barrel.

The millers' books will be balanced as of June 30 and again as of July 1 to show the amount of the excess profits.

TRAINING SCHOOL QUESTIONS RAISED

BOSTON, Mass.—The recess committee on education of the Massachusetts Legislature continued its investigation of continuation schools today, the speakers including C. W. Ellis of Springfield, Robert O. Small of the State Board of Education, Albert J. Jameson of the Worcester Trade School, and Thomas H. H. Knight of the Girls High School of Boston. Mr. Ellis, who represents the commercial school, thought that the term vocational school ought to be applied to his kind of school as truly as to others, for commercial training has to do with vocational occupations as truly as hand training. Guidance is needed for commercial training as well as for hand training. Most of the graduates of the commercial school enter business life.

Mr. Small told of the failure of the

large industrial centers to emphasize the importance of industrial training. He said that there are 30 such places which have done nothing whatever toward realizing the value of trade schools. There are 11 such places in the State where there are over 600 employed minors who ought to be getting training.

Mr. Jameson deprecated the lack of cooperation between the trade school and the public schools. The systems are entirely distinct and he thought it best that they should have separate management, but that the public school authorities ought to have interest in the trade schools and direct pupils from the public schools into them. He deplored the lack of interest in the subject and the general untrained and unintelligent condition of the pupils who enter the trade schools. These schools can be made much more valuable.

BELGIAN SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT

Navy Department Announces That Survivors From Chilier Were Saved Off America

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department announced today that information has been received to the effect that the Belgian steamship Chilier was sunk by a German U-boat submarine about 1400 miles at sea off the Atlantic coast on June 21. Twenty-five survivors were rescued on June 27, by a sailing vessel.

First information of the sinking was received last night, the announcement said. The Chilier was a ship of 2966 gross tons.

MAN-POWER ISSUE RAISED IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England, via Ottawa (Tuesday)—Walter F. Roch, member of Parliament for Pembroke, in moving last night the adjournment of the House of Commons, drew attention to the serious effect of combining out for the army of the agricultural laborers at the harvest. He said that he had been inundated with letters from farmers bewailing the probable disastrous effects of the government's action and threatening to turn their cattle into the harvest field unless they got the needed labor. He stated that the agricultural committees were not willing parties when 30,000 laborers were called up, but Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, was solely responsible.

Rowland E. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, sympathized with the complaint, but emphasized the overmastering need for men for the army. Man-power was short all around, he said, but essential industries must yield in proportion man-power for the army. Men taken now would be fighting at the end of September, which would possibly be the critical moment. The government recognized the need of men as overpowering every consideration, even food.

Several members criticized the government for sending men to the front after only three months' training.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, government spokesman in the House, said the government recognized that the men and boys were handicapped, having to fight with such short training, but that Great Britain, throughout the war, had been handicapped by having to create an army from its foundation. Thirty thousand men, representing the vital force necessary to supply three or four fighting divisions, he said were wanted.

When it was realized that the whole aim of German strategy this year was to wear out the British reserves, then it must be recognized, he continued, that the government's first duty was to assure not being defeated in this campaign and not suffering in anything that might be done next year.

The difficulty of securing man-power, he continued, was becoming greater every month. It was impossible to decide such difficultly added, by discussion in the House of Commons, which must give the government a "blank check." Mr. Roch's motion was defeated.

UNITED STATES IN LOWELL STRIKE

LOWELL, Mass.—Henry J. Skeffington, federal conciliator at Boston, representing the United States Department of Labor, arrived here today, and undertook to settle a strike of textile operatives, begun yesterday for higher wages. He conferred with mill agents and John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America.

Mr. Skeffington said he hoped to bring both sides together as the federal government was directly interested because the mills were largely engaged on war orders.

Conferences in Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Manchester Bureau
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Results of a conference between union leaders and mill agents today in an attempt to settle the textile workers' strike here, which is affecting 18,000 men, were anxiously awaited. The meeting was arranged by John B. S. Davis, State Commissioner of Labor. The strikers ask for a 15 per cent increase in wages, instead of the 12 1/2 per cent increase which has been granted them. There has been no disorder here.

SEAMAN REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Stephen Adams Headon, a seaman in the mercantile marine, in recognition of his services on the occasion of the loss of the vessel on which he was serving in February last.

RIGHT OF BOHEMIA IS MAINTAINED

Representative of Tzecho-Slovak National Council Takes Issue With Statement Made in von Kuehlmann's Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Concerning the von Kuehlmann speech in the Reichstag, which is understood now to have been delivered by direction of the Kaiser, Charles Pergler, Washington representative of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, had this comment to make in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"In a speech to the Reichstag, Herr von Kuehlmann declared that the future peace must be based upon historical rights. This is evidently designed to overcome claims for independence on the part of those nations which base their demands upon the right of self-determination of those national entities that are culturally, politically and economically ripe for independence. But, as so often happens to German statesmen, they escape one horn of a dilemma merely to be impaled upon the other. Thus Bohemia has an undeniable historical right, and he denied that Bohemia is an independent state now. The fact that it was deprived of this independence by force and is still being held in subjection, does not do away with its legal rights. There is no statute of limitations against the rights of nations.

"Bohemia concluded a personal union as an independent state with Austria and Hungary in 1526. The Tzecho nation was not conquered by Austria. Our nation freely elected the Hapsburgs to the throne of Bohemia, who had nothing in common with Austria and Hungary except the dynasty.

"This mutual relationship between these three states legally exists today, despite the fact that the treacherous Hapsburg Dynasty partially succeeded in erecting a centralized empire, against all valid rights and agreements. But the representatives of our nation raised a protest, especially against Joseph II, and since then our nation has been waging a continuous struggle against Austria for its independence. Sometimes the dynasty gave way. In 1848, the Hapsburgs granted Bohemia a constitution and supported the Slovaks' opposition against the Magyars. In 1871 the Emperor Francis Joseph, in a solemn imperial decree, recognized the historical right of the Tzecho nation and agreed to be crowned in Prague as a demonstration and completion of his legal position as a King of Bohemia. But Francis Joseph never kept his word, just as he also did not fulfill his pledge given to the Slovaks in 1861. From all this it is very evident that the historical foundations of the Bohemian claim to independence are unassailable.

"Of course, no one expects that Herr von Kuehlmann and the German Empire, or the Austro-Hungarian dynasty, will act upon the latest professions of the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The Tzechos were the last to expect this. They are struggling for the realization of their historical, legal and natural rights at home and upon the field of battle, by the side of the allied armies. But it can do no harm to once again show the utter insincerity of all positions which the Germans and Austro-Hungarians have so far taken as regards the final peace settlement."

"The new appointed trustees held their first meeting Monday. They voted to continue in office all the present officers and employees of the company, including Matthew C. Brush, the president. The trustees elected Louis A. Prothman, chairman, and Stanley R. Miller, secretary of the board. The trustees held a conference late in the afternoon with labor representatives who were given assurance that the wage demands would be investigated and an answer given next Monday. The motormen and conductors have demanded an increase to 60 cents an hour and a proportionate increase has been demanded by other employees. The labor men were represented by John M. Reardon, international vice-president of the carmen's union, James H. Vahey, attorney for the union employees of the Elevated and a committee of the Boston Street Car men's Union.

He declared it would be much easier to operate the telegraph and telephone lines than the mails. Emphasizing his desire to have war and navy communications handled by government officials or employees, he said the employees of private companies would be taken over as government employees and that even if it were a loss to the government in point of money, it was worth paying for.

GERMAN SOLUTION OF POLISH QUESTION

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The principal features of the German solution of the Polish question, which are approved by all the Central Powers, are published in the Abend Zeitung of Augsburg, Germany, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich. The conditions are:

"The frontiers will be fixed by the German High Command, according to military necessities.
"The Polish Army will be restricted to 90,000.
"For 50 years Poland must make most favorable economic concessions to the Central Powers on the lines of the most favored nation.
"Publication of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish papers must be allowed.
"In any locality where there are 10 German children a German school will be opened."

Provision, the newspaper adds, also is made for an elective monarchy. The German conditions will be incorporated in the constitution, which cannot be modified without the approval of the Central Powers.

Anti-Bolshevist Movement
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Mr. Bourgeois, telegraphing to the Matin from Stockholm, states that the Grand Duke Michael has, together with Generals Korniloff and Kaledin, placed himself at the head of an anti-Bolshevist movement.

Russian Naphtha Industry
MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—Nationalization of the naphtha industry has been decreed by the Bolshevik Government. The manufacture and sale of naphtha and its by-products is made a state monopoly.

BRITISH RECOGNIZE TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Tuesday—"The government of the Republic takes this occasion to recognize the national council as the supreme organ of the Tzecho-Slovak movement in the Entente countries," M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister of France, says in a telegram to Arthur J. Balfour, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the presentation by President Poincaré of a flag to the Tzecho-Slovak Army, formed by voluntary enrollment on the French front. "Itself inspired by the lofty ideals, expressed by President Wilson," M. Pichon adds, "it considers as just and well-founded the claims of Tzecho-Slovak people, and declares it will support with all its good will the aspirations to independence for which its soldiers fight in the allied ranks."

Mr. Balfour replied associating the

British Government with the sentiments expressed in President Poincaré's speech. "The presentation of the colors at Sunday's ceremony," he says, "is much more than an interesting military event, nor does it concern Tzecho-Slovaks alone. It has political significance of far wider scope, for it represents a stage in the struggle for freedom and security for small nations, and not least those who, in all parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire live under the tyranny of an alien minority."

"In this great cause, all the Allies are concerned, and we rejoice to think that side by side with them are to be found, not merely Tzecho-Slovaks, but the Jugos-Slavs and the Poles, bravely fighting in the cause of freedom."

M. Pichon Writes to Council
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An important letter proclaiming rights of the Tzecho-Slovak nation to independence has been sent by M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the name of the French Government, to Dr. Benes, secretary of the Tzecho-Slovak council.

The letter refers to the independence enjoyed by the Tzecho-Slovak nation for long centuries, and of which it was deprived by the Hapsburgs in alliance with the Germanic princes. "The historic rights of nations cannot be prescribed," the letter continues, "and since France is today fighting with her allies in defense of these same rights, the cause of the Tzechos is dear to her." The letter concludes with the expression of a wish that by the common effort of all the Allies, the Tzecho-Slovak State may, in union with Poland, form an invincible barrier to German aggression and become a factor of peace in Europe, reconstructed on a basis of justice and the rights of nationalities.

Legislation in addition to the Aswell resolution would be necessary, as in the case of the railroad, he said, to deal with contracts and compensations.

In the meantime the Commerce Committee proceeded with its hearing. Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Postmaster-General Burleson urged that it was essential as a war measure that the President have power to take over the communication systems.

WIRE CONTROL HELD A WAR-TIME NEED

(Continued from page one)

for the surrender to owners of the line.

He revealed that some time ago a telegraph company using railroad wires became involved in a dispute regarding a contract and that he threatened to take possession of the lines, using the "doubtful powers of the War Department" to insure service.

"The President should have the power to take over the lines," he continued. "Most of the traffic is government business and any interruption will injure the government. The telephone and the telegraph are inseparable in service and both systems should be taken over."

Replying to a question whether the taking over of the trunk wires would require similar action over independent small companies, Mr. Baker said such action was "not necessarily" involved.

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The legislation was discussed between Senate leaders of both parties today at informal conferences. Several predicted that, if the resolution should be passed by the House, it also would be approved by the Senate with comparatively brief debate. Although there will be some opposition by those against extension of government ownership and operation of utilities, the opinion was advanced that endorsement of the legislation by the President as a war necessity would be sufficient to cause its enactment.

Secretary Daniels told the committee the chief naval reason for taking over the wires at this time was the presence of enemy submarines off the American coast and that their operation by the government would be a step toward the government's taking every precautionary step to guard against enemy attacks.

He said that every day messages of great importance to the government were being sent over private lines and the fact that any company could perpetrate a fraud or could send a telegram by mail would be a sufficient reason to empower the President to take over a line. "Though the great bulk of telegraph and telephone employees now are loyal," he said, "our experience is that those who take the oath to support the government as government officials or employees feel more bound than they are as employees of a private corporation. I would feel safer if government employees handled all our messages."

Mr. Daniels said that when he wrote his letter to Chairman Sims advocating the resolution, he did not know there was possibility of a strike on the Western Union. "My conclusion," he added, "was reached on the military needs."

He declared it would be much easier to operate the telegraph and telephone lines than the mails. Emphasizing his desire to have war and navy communications handled by government officials or employees, he said the employees of private companies would be taken over as government employees and that even if it were a loss to the government in point of money, it was worth paying for.

Failure of the telephone systems under the rush of business early in the war, he said, caused the Navy Department to lease its own plants for navy yards.

Postmaster-General Burleson told the committee that although he had long favored the telephone and telegraph service being made part of the postal system, this did not control his view regarding the Aswell resolution.

"No man should try to put over his pet hobby under the exigencies of war," he said. He added that because of this he had refrained from pressing his desire for government control of the lines, though he believed the President under his war powers now had the right to take them over.

EUGENE V. DEBS RELEASED ON BAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CLEVELAND, O.—Eugene V. Debs, four times the Socialist Party's candidate for President of United States, was released from imprisonment by the Federal Court here on Monday, on \$10,000 bail for appearance for trial 30 days hence, on charge of violation of the United States Espionage Act.

Under the 10 counts of the indictment, which each carry a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine, Debs could be sentenced to 20 years, with a total fine of \$100,000, if found guilty on all of the charges.

TRADE CONFERENCE OPENS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The international parliamentary commercial conference will open today in the Royal gallery of the House of Lords. Mr. Bonar Law, welcoming the delegates, said the United States will be represented by the First Secretary of the American Embassy. The delegates arrived at Southampton yes-

terday, and tomorrow will be entertained at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, and on Thursday the speaker of the House of Commons will entertain them on the Terrace. The British Government will give them a dinner in the Royal Gallery on Friday.

Among the subjects to be discussed are the German methods of world commercial domination, the Danube navigation, the legislation applied to industrial conditions, the unification of allied legislation on copyright, patents and trademarks, the Channel tunnel construction, and agreements between the allied insurance companies.

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Both Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels denied that the call for a strike of Western Union operators on July 8 had any connection with their action in endorsing the legislation, which has been approved by the President.

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CONDITIONS SHOWN AT CURTISS PLANT

Former Employee at Plant Declares the Overhead Expenses Appeared to Be Tremendous and Largely Uncalled for

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Overhead expense in the Curtiss aeroplane factory at Buffalo, N. Y., between February and April of this year, prior to the time that the utter deficiency in aeroplane production became public, appeared to plant employees to be tremendous and to a large degree uncalled for, according to A. G. Huntley, an employee at the factory during this period. Extracts from a previous letter describing conditions have been published recently in these columns. Mr. Huntley writes this bureau further as follows:

"Another thing that was very noticeable was the tremendous overhead expense.

"The place fairly swarmed with bosses, straw bosses (so-called), time keepers, inspectors, galers, stock raisers and checkers without end. Everything of this sort seemed all out of proportion and was a subject of much discussion by those who were there to give a square deal. And right here I wish to state that when a number of us had gathered and were discussing these things, more than once we were approached by a foreman and told to scatter out and not to stand in groups."

In his previous letter Mr. Huntley had spoken of men in this department, which was engaged in building the bodies for battle planes, standing for days at a time without anything to do and growing restless. He said that he himself had finally quit in disgust with this state of affairs. Continuing his present letter he said:

"We often paired off in twos and walked over the entire plant, sometimes with a small piece of material in our hands to make it appear that we were on a legitimate errand, and thereby making it easy to enter departments where we had no business."

"I have seen women by the scores sit week in and week out without doing a single stroke of work. Please do not understand that I am attacking the women, for I will say that whenever work was handed to them, they went at it industriously and with apparent interest."

"And to show the demoralizing effect this all had on the patriotic feeling among many of the employees. Every pay-day young men passed through the plant selling 'thrill' stamps. I have heard more than a few say that they would never invest a cent or contribute to sustain any such condition. And I know that they had the welfare of our country at heart as much as any citizen in the land."

"The cost of such things cannot be determined or measured in dollars and cents, that part is an after-consideration."

Mr. Huntley wrote from Clarksford, Ind., where he is at present engaged in the forestry service. He went to work at the Curtiss plant the middle of February.

HIGHER GAS RATE TO PAY DIVIDENDS

Charlestown Company Wants to Increase Price 30 Cents and Keep Up 17 P. C. Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—The question whether the public should be expected to pay 30 cents more per thousand feet of gas, in order that the gas company may continue to pay a dividend of 17 per cent, is before the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners in the case of the Charlestown Gas & Electric Light Company.

The company has asked the board to permit it to raise the price of gas to the consumer from 85 cents to \$1.15 per 1000 cubic feet, and on Monday its representatives appeared before the board to present their arguments.

From Samuel J. Fowler, the treasurer, the board learned that the company was paying in dividends about 20 cents on each 1000 feet of gas sold. He said that the cost of production had increased during the past year about 46 cents per 1000 feet. With an increase to the consumer of 30 cents per 1000 feet, he said, a fair profit would be assured the company.

In answer to a question by Solomon Lewenberg, member of the commission, Mr. Fowler said he thought the dividend of 17 per cent should be continued. Mr. Lewenberg asked him if his company was the third largest dividend payer in Massachusetts. Mr. Fowler said, "No, it's the second largest."

Higher Rate Sought

New Bedford Gas Company Wants to Make Another Advance

BOSTON, Mass.—The first appeal from the "war" decisions of the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners increasing prices to be charged by companies came from the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company today, when it told the board that the 10-cent increase granted it in May of this year is not sufficient and that it must charge a higher rate to the consumer. The price now is \$1 a thousand cubic feet. It was 90 cents, and it will be \$1.15 if the new price asked by the company is granted. The \$1 rate was to continue only during the abnormal conditions brought on by the war.

"Business returns for March, April and May of this year show that the rate of \$1, as maximum price to be charged, does not produce sufficient income to provide for a reasonable return on capital invested, after paying production costs," the company says.

It reminds the board that in fixing the present rate it had promised that the price would be reconsidered "if experience should demonstrate that the price fixed by the board is either too high or too low."

The North Adams Gas Light Company filed a petition with the board today, asking that the decision of 1911, whereby the price of gas was set at \$1, be revised, and that a larger return be granted the company.

UPPER HOUSE ANNULS ALLIANCE CHARTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Without a word of discussion or a record vote, the Senate today adopted the resolution of Senator King of Utah annulling the federal charter of the National German-American Alliance. The resolution now goes to the House.

DANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The Danish steamship Indien was attacked and sunk by a German submarine, with loss of 29 members of the crew, off the Azores, on March 31, it was learned with the arrival here today of nine survivors.

S-A-I-L-O-R-S A-L-L

Sailor Girls
Girls' middy dresses of heavy linen-like chambray, sizes 6 to 16, \$5 and \$6.
Girls' sailor one-piece dresses; ging-ham, sizes 6 to 14, \$2; white drilling, 3 to 14, \$4.
(Fourth Floor)

Sailor Boys
MIDDY suits are the thing for boys whose big brothers or dads are in the navy. Their favorite is \$3.75 and \$5, and comes with not only a pair of short trousers, but a pair of long.

This saves mother from washing the whole suit when the trousers get soiled, but it gives sonny a

MR. DANIELS HAILS CHANGES IN NAVY

Provision for Promotion by Staff Selection—Welcomed by Secretary—Tells of Growth in Ships and Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has given out a statement expressing his gratification regarding the provisions of the annual Naval Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, to which the President has affixed his signature.

Referring to the provision applying to promotion by selection by the staff, he said:

"The law of 1916 dealt with the line alone, but the seniority rule is as objectionable in one case as in the other, and I am glad that Congress has seen fit to dispense generally with a practice which put a premium on mediocrity, and I am glad to say that this procedure is as welcome to the staff as to myself.

"The bill abolishes the national naval volunteers, or, in other words, the federalized naval militia, and empowers the President to transfer the members thereof to the naval reserve. This legislation was needed for administrative reasons, and a better and more efficient organization is bound to result."

The approval of this change by the Secretary of the Navy is interesting because it is a step in the direction of full recognition of officers who prove themselves able in the war when it comes to settling their status in the navy after the war. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has always favored consideration of the availability of officers who have had intensive training and who profit by the experience of the war for permanent naval service. Secretary Daniels, on the other hand, has been understood to favor the retention only of the men who have had the regular Annapolis training. The incorporation of the federalized naval militia in the naval reserve indicates the trend which may easily end in the merging of the naval reserve in the regular navy, at least such part of it as is desirable for the service.

Secretary Daniels further says, "Perhaps the outstanding feature of the bill is the permanent increase in the enlisted strength of the navy from 87,000 to 121,485 men. Many new ships have been permanently added to the fleet, and many more will be commissioned in 1919. In the end the new law will give 18 additional rear admirals, 72 captains, 125 commanders, and over 1600 in the lower grades for service. The bill also provides for carrying on the large station heretofore authorized for the new marine post at San Diego, which is rapidly becoming an important naval base.

"The bill votes \$1,573,468,415.84, the biggest credit ever appropriated for the navy in a single measure. Over \$220,000,000 is provided for aviation. At present there is no dry dock south of Norfolk on the Atlantic Coast. The bill directs the construction of a modern dry dock at Charleston, S. C.

SPANISH MULES AT BRITISH CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Our training is now in full swing, and every day we are at work from dawn till dusk like a lot of clock-work mechanism.

At each half hour a whistle blows and we change over from one form of contention to another. John Brown calculated how many miles we travel in the day, and he made it 25, without any allowance for an occasional walk to the canteen tent. However, another statistician made it 12 and Jimmy Dobbin who is a bit of a pessimist made it 65, so we probably go about 15 or 20 in our preambles, at least we did until last Tuesday, when we heard of a new torture called "night operations" which will add considerably to our pedometers.

Silence. . . No coughing. . . No nothing—are the orders, and not even an expulsive when you bump your head against a bough in the Stygian woods. Oh dear. Oh dear. It's the worst we've heard so far, quite the worst. John Moulton talked it over with his coterie a couple of nights ago, and came to the conclusion that these "Night Ops" weren't really necessary to a soldier's training, and so he decided to rule them out of the program. The thing was simple enough. You take up a position on the outside section of fours, and just as you get into a very dark bit of the wood you just fade away.

My word! I was glad I didn't try it. The captain caught old John and a pal "fading," and he nearly faded forever out of our platoon after the interview at orderly room next morning.

"Fancy the captain thinking of it," said old John dolefully.

"I expect," said I, "that there are John Moultons in the regular army as well as in this little lot, and you'll have to be a bit cleverer next time, John."

"I don't reckon now of this seven bob a week touch," said a miner, pulling a check out of his pocket. "Here's

my screw for last week, chums; five pounds fourteen bob, and that's a full week's work at Featherstone Main an' all, and now down to seven bob, and bread for the bairns an' the Misses."

"Gawn," said another. "Ye 'ave'n't come int' army to mak' brass, 'ast the lad? Like an' ye'll be mista'en if thee's, I reckon."

The first speaker relapsed into silence, and contemplated his boots. It was certainly a change to find how quickly seven bob can disappear when you never have had to think of money matters in private life. Few men earn better wages than the West Riding miners, and few can spend it more freely. It was a change for them, but patriotism triumphed.

The days fly so quickly that we almost lose account of time. It was the end of August when we arrived here, and now it is the week before Christmas. Every day sees another step in the evolution of ourselves, or perhaps it will be more correct to say in the evolution of our former selves, and every day sees more and more wonderful "arrivals."

We never dreamed that a regiment needed such a mass of matériel, we often think it must be like a perpetual Christmas to the quartermaster who has to open all the packages. Carts and parcels continue to turn up by the dozen, all beautifully new and bright, and all thoroughly exciting.

Today, in the early hours the transport officer was down at the railway station unloading the most exciting item of them all. What do you think it was? You will never guess. . . Mules. Great black Spanish mules, as big as camels, and as wild as lions. They fairly shrieked when they caught sight of our poor trembling selves, who had been sent to act as their escort.

In a reckless moment I had said that I could ride. Certainly I had thought that a soft job in the transport might be awaiting me, but that is neither here nor there. I'd have given a week's wages to be back in the platoon when I saw those animals at the station, and by the time I had secured my particular one with stakes and ropes in the horse lines, I'd have given my last copper for . . . a ride back to the camp.

The next morning, reveille sounded to an accompaniment of unearthly sounds which brought us all in an instant to our feet. No need for the sergeant to come banging the wall with his swagger stick to the raucous call of "Show a leg there." Before he could turn over in his bunk, all the hut was at the door gazing up into the morning sky for signs of an aerial invasion.

Jack Moulton insisted that he "had woke early" and seen a Zeppelin floating through the mist, so of course everyone was looking for it. I knew what was up, for hadn't I been regaled yesterday with that identical grating screech every few minutes of the journey from the railway station to the horse lines, but for all that I never thought it possible for the beasts to sing in chorus as they did that morning when the reveille bugle blew. "It's them blessed donkeys," said Jack in a disappointed tone as he turned back to lace up his boots.

"I reckon they set up more blathering than a score of bairns, they do."

"We 'eard 'em at Blackpool," said another, in the superior tone of one who has seen the world. "I knewed it were donkeys as soon as I 'eard 'em roaring."

However, I was not for joining in the conversation that morning, nor did I mean to attend the 6:30 a. m. parade. The mounted discomfort of yesterday could hardly be repeated now that the "donkeys" were roped so tightly to their picketing pegs, and I looked forward to an easy day of feeding and grooming them.

Alas for the illusion of such a thought! Hardly had I gained the muddy horse-lines when the goliath of the party, which in sardonic sarcasm we afterwards named "Tiny," broke his ropes with a yell of triumph, and with head, tail and ears erect made for the open road.

I must tell you that our camp lies in an ideal park, the residence of an English nobleman, who patriotically came to the rescue of his country by allowing this enormous collection of tents and hutments to be built nearly up to his door-knocker. Now, it is the custom of such a nobleman to keep a herd of deer in his demesne, and our friend Tiny was not long in spying this herd browsing peacefully beneath the trees.

What happened at their meeting, or what conversation took place between them nobody will ever know, but whatever it was, you can be sure that Tiny had his way, and all set off at a headlong gallop towards the opposite quarter of the park, where a few leaders, including Tiny, sprang at the wire fencing, and came crashing unhurt to the Lincoln road.

Of course a reward was offered, and England being of limited dimensions, Tiny and a few deer were eventually brought back, but there were many of us trudging across the plows that day in search of these rascals, who wished them back in Spain—long before we had seen the sunset behind Grantham spires.

BOY SCOUTS FINDING AIRPLANE TIMBER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 800,000 feet of black walnut timber, desired by the government for the manufacture of certain airplane parts, is being discovered daily by the Boy Scouts of America in their search through the country's forests, it is announced today at Scout National Headquarters here. The statement is based on information received from the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Black walnut has been found in 33 states. Word has been sent to the 442,000 scouts and scout officials that their canvases should be so complete that it will be unnecessary to repeat it even if the war should last five years.

VARYING OPINIONS ON THE MAIL TUBES

New York City Postmaster Says President's Action Will Not Impair Service—Merchants Association Director Differs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contradictory opinions relative to the effect in this city of the abolition of the pneumatic mail tube service were expressed to this bureau on Monday by Thomas G. Patten, postmaster, and F. B. Deberard, director of research of the Merchants Association. While the latter insisted that President Wilson's veto of the mail tube arrangement would materially slow down the movement of mail, the former said the veto would have no material effect on the service.

"It is only a question," says the postmaster, "whether wagons or the tubes are the least expensive and most expeditious conveyances for the mails, and we are proving that wagons are just as satisfactory as the tubes. Today the superintendent of mails and delivery report no delays because of the sudden transition to a purely wagon service. And I wish you would state for me that whoever has any complaint to make is urged to bring it to me personally. I want such cooperation."

Mr. Deberard, on the other hand, said: "The veto will materially slow down the movement of mail, both within and out the city. The President was misled as to conditions of fact. He founded his action on statements from the Post Office Department whose fallacy had been shown in letters to the Postmaster-General from Senators Bankhead, Hardwick and Weeks.

These letters exploded the contentions put forward to the President, but the President accepted them as the basis of his veto, either not being fully informed, or disregarding the statements of fact made by the senators. "The veto means that we must close our mails earlier than heretofore, to make certain trains, and that local letters mailed in the afternoon will not be delivered till the next day. It will affect several hundred thousand letters mailed out of the city daily, letters mailed after the last pouches have been sent to the stations, and which were formerly carried through the tubes. Now these will be left till a later train, or till next day.

"The contentions made in favor of the abolishment of the tubes are not true, and the Postmaster-General knows they are not true. The joint Congressional Committee which reviewed the situation has shown that the Post Office Department is wrong. The whole mail service was already in sufficiently bad condition, as the recent detailed review of it, prepared by this association, proved. And that report showed that the conditions were not caused by war conditions, but by the policy of the Post Office Department."

Large Saving Forecast

Boston Postmaster Says Truck Service Will Be Half Cost of Tubes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The statement was made by Postmaster Murray of Boston that with the system of truck deliveries that went into operation in this city on the discontinuance of the mail tube service at midnight Sunday night, the work heretofore done by the tubes for the city would be done by trucks for half the cost, and possibly less. The amount paid annually for the tube service in Boston, he said, was \$116,000.

Discontinuance of the use of the tube service also has worked an improvement in the handling of the mails, according to Postmaster Murray, as it has enabled the postal department to reduce the closing time to 15 minutes, while under the old tube system he says it was impossible to make connection with trains in less than 30 minutes after closing time from the general post office.

A single letter or a single package of letters could, of course, be sent to the railroad terminals in a few seconds, he said. When it was necessary to spend many minutes in assembling at the railroad stations the mail sent through the tubes, because of the five distinct haulings, it caused much delay which has been corrected by the more direct and simpler method. The mail now is handled by light automobiles, stationed on the Milk Street side of the central post office, which make the trip to either station in a few minutes, and the mail sacks are delivered direct to the trains not subject to a second and third handling as under the old system.

Postmaster Murray said that the statement of Mr. Emerson, president of the company, that there had been only twenty-four hours' notice of the abandonment of the tube service, was not accurate. The post office had had its plans made for just such a contingency, he said. The question was one of an annual appropriation. He considered it his duty, he said, to prepare for such a situation as has developed; Mr. Emerson, he added, appeared to assume that the service was to be continued.

The postmaster said he wanted to make it clear that the area covered by the tube stations is a small part of the Boston postal area; that out of 75 stations, only eight are provided with the service. These are the North and South stations; general post office; Essex Station; Copley Square Station; Station A; Roxbury Station, and Upham's Corner Station.

The system inaugurated on the closing of the tubes called for the use of 10 or 12 auto trucks which have been employed distributing parcel post mail in the downtown district. For this parcel post service horse-drawn vehicles were substituted. In this kind of work, the postmaster

said, horse-drawn vehicles were feasible, as the necessity of making frequent stops reduces the superiority of the auto truck.

ITALIAN-FRENCH MUTUAL INTEREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In his speech at the official celebration of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war, M. Simon, the French Minister for the colonies, urged the need for close friendship and cooperation between France and Italy, and he emphasized the same thing in an interview which is published in the Tribuna.

He spoke in this interview of the wonderful progress which Italy had made, and declared that she could now take a first place in European and even world politics. For these reasons most of his fellow countrymen based on sentimental, cultural, and artistic grounds, would not by themselves suffice for the future.

The war would undoubtedly give both countries the national claims for which they were struggling, and in which they would give each other unconditional support, but the war would have done little for the two countries, if it did not convince them of the necessity for a coordination of their interests both before and after the end of the war.

To attain this end they must look at the matter from a practical point of view, and the two countries must see that each could prosper with the help of the other's cooperation, and not at its expense. There were many ways in which this union could be realized. One was by a marked diminution, if not the complete elimination, of the customs barrier between the two nations, and every effort should be made to render their legislation as uniform as possible.

In the third place there should be a thorough understanding between the manufacturers in both countries. There should, for instance, be a union between French and Italian silk merchants. An even better reception in Italian should also be assured to Italian workmen, M. Simon said, than that which they were already accorded.

Both countries had colonies and interests across the sea and the cordial understanding between them should be extended also to that field of activity. There should, for instance, be a close collaboration between them in North Africa, both as regards capital and labor. It was their joint duty and interest to make the Mediterranean once more the home of basic Latin civilization as it had been for centuries previously. If they began by agreeing in the field of practical interests, M. Simon said, all the rest would follow.

He expressed his pleasure at the immense popularity of M. Clemenceau in Italy, which corresponded to the affection which the head of the French Government had always felt for Italy.

EDUCATORS MEET IN PITTSBURGH, PA.

Thousands of Delegates From All Parts of United States Gather for Fifty-Seventh Convention of National Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Thousands of educators from all parts of the United States are here for the fifty-seventh annual convention of the National Education Association, which will be in session until next Friday.

Addresses by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium featured the evening session of the convention. Amy A. Barnard of Rome, representing the government and education associations of Italy; Frank Roseor of London, secretary of the Teachers Registration Council, the government and educational associations of Great Britain; Susanne Silvercray of Philadelphia, a Belgian girl, representing that stricken country; and Paul Perigord of Washington, D. C., member of the French High Commission, representing the government and educational bodies of France, were accorded ovations by an audience of 3000 men and women delegates.

The night session, following the opening session in the afternoon, at which Mrs. Mary C. Bradford of Denver, State Superintendent of Public Education of Colorado, made her annual address as president of the association, closed the day's activities, starting in the forenoon with a meeting of 32 separate departments constituting the parent association.

When Miss Silvercray was presented the audience broke into cheering. "I know this great meeting is not for me but for Belgium," said the Belgian girl. "At my age I cannot talk much of education, as you may guess." She then detailed in rapid order some of the atrocities the Germans committed in Louvain.

Mr. Roseor told of the educational problems of England before and since the war started. Standing, the audience cheered the speaker as he finished, and again, as Italy's representative, Miss Amy A. Barnard of Rome, was presented by Mrs. Bradford.

"A monarchy, Italy," she said, "is ruled by the grace of God and the will of the peoples," adding that "fighting the Hun is no new thing for us; we have been doing it for 26 centuries."

Captain Perigord, appearing in uniform, said he came "not as a speaker, but as a soldier." He told of 3,000,000 crosses in France marking tombs of French, British, and United States soldiers.

"I wish I could take you back with me," he declared. "Those noble dead

are there because they valued freedom and justice more than their lives." He then traced briefly how, when all the officers of his company were killed in battle, the captain gave him his sword, before he expired, and how he, a private, was told by his commanding officer to keep the sword, and with it the captaincy of the company.

"Americans have shown their mettle every hour they have been in France," he said, adding that France was looking upon the United States as "her spiritual sister." "In the same decade American freedom was born, freedom for France was reborn," he declared.

"I am not delivering a political speech," he concluded, "but it is fitting you should know the deep veneration and respect in which your President, Woodrow Wilson, is held by the people of the allied countries; and where he is not held in respect and veneration, I can tell you, he is feared."

ALIENS PLAN FOR FOURTH OF JULY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Thousands of natives of other lands now making their abode in or near Boston are actively completing their plans for participation in the Independence Day celebrations which are to be for the special purpose of publicly expressing loyal support of the war effort of the United States. Similar events have been arranged for many cities and towns throughout the country.

Also extraordinarily busy are the Mayor's committee and sub-committees which have charge of the various parts of the day's program. It is expected that it will all be doubly impressive because of the significance and simplicity of every feature.

The park and recreation department are today at work constructing a floating stage for the Frog Pond on the Common. Here, beginning at about 8:30 p. m., will be presented nearly 20 national or racial song, dance and musical numbers.

At 7 o'clock a parade with all races in line will form on streets adjacent to Park Square and march to the Common where a military review and flag lowering ceremony will take place, with a number of city officials in attendance. It is thought that the crowds will be so great and those taking a part in the events will be so many that the most skillful management will be demanded of the directors of the program. Many nationalities are to provide orchestras and bands that will give concerts in different parts of the Common.

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN

COLUMBUS, O.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, nationally known Congregational minister and author, passed away today.

COUNCIL STRESSES RUSSIAN SITUATION

Foreign Relations Organization Discusses Also International Questions While Entertaining Newspaper Correspondents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Entertaining newspaper correspondents from many parts of the world, the Council of Foreign Relations last evening conducted a discussion of international questions, emphasizing the Russian situation. A. J. Sack of the Russian Information Bureau, appealed for such prompt assistance as would not only restore the eastern front but also assist the Russians in their struggle for real democracy.

Stephane Lausanne, chief of the French News Bureau, spoke of the French \$3,000,000,000 loan to Russia and wanted to know who would pay that back, while Dr. Thomas Iyenaga, director of the East and West News Bureau, said that although it was out of place for him to express an opinion as to what should be done, Japan had declared her readiness to do everything to help the allied cause, even to the extent of sending her troops, if requested by all the allied governments, wherever they were needed and could serve most effectively. He added that Japan's troops would never serve as mercenary hirelings.

Dr. Felice Ferrero, chief of the Italian Information Bureau, said his people were practically a unit behind the war. A number of delicate international questions were discussed frankly and the cooperation of the foreign press correspondents, in the council's work of helping to bring the nations closer together by the interchange of such views, was discussed.

NEW BILLION-DOLLAR MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly \$1,000,000,000, including \$712,223,610 for clothing for the army was passed yesterday by the House soon after it was reported by the Appropriations Committee. It is the last of the big supply measures, and now goes to the Senate. The large sum for clothing was made necessary because no provision was made for it in the \$12,000,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill.

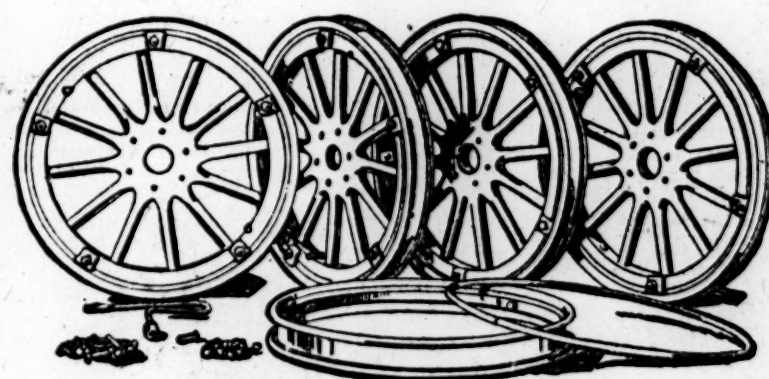
PAYING CONTRACT AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—A granite block-paving contract for \$74,221.50 for the paving of Washington Street from Forest Hills to Archdale Road from Roxbury, was awarded on Monday, to Simpson Bros. & Co. There were six other bidders.

Ford Owners Save Your Tires With Firestone Demountable Rims

PUT Firestone Wheels on your Ford. These Wheels are equipped with Firestone Demountable Rims which give your tires every chance to produce maximum mileage. The continuous grind of the "wobbly," uneven rim wears the tire in spots. The Firestone Continuous Wedge Ring insures uniform wear and eliminates all unnecessary road friction.

Firestone Wheels for Fords are supplied in three colors: black, cream and natural varnish finish.



Firestone

WHEELS FOR FORD CARS

You owe it to yourself to find out how Firestone Ford Wheels are made to save tires and money. With the same secure fastening as the Firestone Demountable Rims used on the largest, most expensive cars. Get in touch with the nearest Firestone dealer. Have him show you that:

1. The perfect fit of the rim keeps water and sand from seeping into the casing.

2. Rust can not make rim stick to the fellow band. Removal is made easy.

3. Squeaking is impossible.

4. "Wobbling" is prevented by the wedge ring which grips the rim evenly and firmly.

5. Tire changed in five minutes—you can do it yourself.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

MORE EVADERS OF DRAFT INDUCTED

Thirty Men From Various Parts of Massachusetts Arrive at Camp Devens and Are Assigned to Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Thirty more draft evaders have been brought to camp, and assigned to the depot brigade receiving office. The men were from various parts of Massachusetts, and upon arrival at the Ayer station they were in a column, and marched two by two to the campment, in charge of military escort. They were given quarters in the barracks, and today are to be assigned to companies and formally inducted into service.

Two of the band leaders have been commissioned as second lieutenants; they are Robert W. Gibb of Dedham, Mass., leader of the three hundred and second infantry band, and Harrison Keller, at the head of the three hundred and first field artillery band.

Capt. Ernest J. Hall of Alliston, Mass., has returned from Washington, and has resumed duty at the division intelligence office. For the past two months he has been doing special duty in the intelligence office in that city. He is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1907.

Cambridge soldiers in E company won the honors of the three hundred and first infantry in the rifle marksmanship contest for the seventy-sixth division, and will receive the first prize offered by the Sons of the American Revolution. First Sgt. Charles Schnabel of C company of the three hundred and fourth infantry scored the highest individual score. He is a native of Germany, and one of the soldiers recently naturalized by Judge James McMorton Jr., of Boston, Mass.

Each man participating in the contest fired 140 rounds of ammunition, and Sergeant Schnabel's score was 87 per cent of perfect. The second and third best company scores were awarded B company of the three hundred and fourth infantry and C company of the three hundred and second infantry regiment. First Lieut. William H. Mason, commanding E company, will receive the cup for his men at the presentation exercises at division headquarters sometime during today.

Two regimental bands, 10 officers and nearly 300 soldiers are to go to Fitchburg, Mass., on the Fourth of July to participate in a field day program arranged by the Red Cross Society of that city. Announcement is made that the new regimental bands which are now recruited to full strength are to play at Friday concerts to be given in the Major Willard House. The program on Friday next will be by the band of the three hundred and second infantry regiment.

Former Sgt. John L. Degnan of the three hundred and first engineer regiment has been found guilty of being absent without leave from December 17 until May 24, and has been given a court-martial sentence of three years at hard labor.

Shipping Board Enlistments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Sixty young men passed the examinations for service on the United States Shipping Board training ships Monday, representing 15 different states. Twelve were from Massachusetts, and 10 from New York State. At the present time there is need of firemen and coal passers, as 1500 men can be used each month on merchant marine ships. Coal passers receive \$65 monthly and "found," and the pay for firemen is \$75 with a bonus of 50 per cent for voyages through the war zone.

The British-Canadian recruiting office has been informed that many of the men who had previously been rejected can now be accepted for service. Letters have been sent 400 men of this class requesting them to appear for reexamination, and it is expected most of them will do so as they were volunteers. On Monday, about 75 new applicants for service were examined, and about two-thirds of them were accepted.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BONDS UNDER WAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fourth Liberty Loan bonds now are being turned out by the thousands daily from the government's engraving plant, in preparation for the fourth loan campaign in October. They are identical in form and design with those of the third loan, but space has been left on each bond for later engraving of the exact terms.

Three shifts of workmen, including many women and girls, are employed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and James T. Wilmet, the director, has promised to furnish a full supply of bonds by the time the fourth campaign opens.

The Treasury is trying to devise a scheme of simplifying the registration of bonds by the attachment of a coupon on which the purchaser may record necessary information to be mailed to the Treasury.

COERCION CHARGED AGAINST OFFICER

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Request for an immediate trial by court-martial of Capt. C. T. Hephurn, U. S. A., representing the production division of the ordnance department at the Liberty Ordnance Company, to determine whether the officer had overstepped his bounds of authority when on June 26 he posted a notice at the factory to the effect that all men in the draft who left their work in the strike at that time would be inducted immediately into military service, was sent today by the local branch of the International Association of Machinists to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

The machinists take the attitude that Captain Hephurn acted in defiance to the policy of Secretary Baker when he posted the notice. Samuel Lavitt, business agent of the union, states that Secretary Baker has repeatedly reiterated a policy that no coercion should be made to stop strikes of union workmen by applying draft rules.

FOUR-MINUTE MEN PROGRAM PLANNED

Message From President Wilson on July 4 to Start Activities to Continue for a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A "four-minute message from President Wilson," directing the attention of the people of the United States to the world-wide significance of the Declaration of Independence, will be repeated on July 4 in 5300 communities, from Alaska to the Canal Zone, by 35,000 four-minute men, directed by the National Committee on Public Information. The patriotic celebrations by foreign-born Americans, culminating in the observances of July 4, are to be forwarded and followed by special speeches from the four-minute men during the first three weeks of July.

These patriotic volunteers, who speak upon topics assigned to them by the four-minute-men division of the Committee on Public Information, will review the struggles for liberty in Europe, both before and after 1776, and will show their similarity to the struggle which produced the Declaration of Independence.

These foreign-born Americans, who came to this country to realize those very liberties of justice and of opportunity for which the liberal elements of their own countries struggled, are shown to be one in spirit with the native-born in the heritage of that declaration.

"The Meaning of America" is the title of the bulletin sent to all four-minute men for this period. In it, the unending struggle for human liberty is traced from the ancient Anglo-Saxon shiremoor; through Magna Charta; through the revolutions of Cromwell and of the peoples of France and of the American colonies; against autocracy; through the struggles for freedom in Italy and in Poland, and even the unsuccessful struggles for the same crushed cause in Germany and in Austria-Hungary; down to present-day democracy in these United States.

The duties of "new Americans" and of "old Americans" to their country and each other will be dwelt upon in many of the four-minute talks to be given upon this topic by four-minute men here.

DRAFT SLACKER'S MOTHER HELD IN BAIL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, whose husband was a Philadelphia brewer, was yesterday held in \$10,000 bail for a further hearing next Monday, by the United States commissioner on a charge of aiding her son, Grover C. Bergdoll, to avoid serving in the national army.

Bergdoll, who is widely known in automobile racing circles, and is an expert aviator, failed to report to his local board for physical examination last summer, and disappeared. He was reported to have gone to Mexico. Several days ago, government agents searched the home of his mother, and according to department of justice officials, found papers indicating Mrs. Bergdoll had probably known the whereabouts of her son.

NEW REGULATIONS ON OCEAN TRAVEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ocean travel during the war was further discouraged today when revised rules for passengers from the United States for foreign ports became effective. Hereafter prospective passengers must give three days' notice to the Customs Intelligence Bureau of their intention to leave the country. Male applicants for passports, who are liable to be drafted, must exhibit permits from local draft boards. The new rules also are more stringent as regards baggage, and persons wishing to send long voyage telegrams or messages to passengers are warned that such missives must reach the pier prior to sailing time.

COOLIDGE CAMPAIGN OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, launched his campaign here Monday for the nomination for Governor at a rally in West Springfield under the auspices of the Republican Town Committee and at a dinner later in Springfield with a party of Republicans from this part of the State.

Mr. Coolidge was ostensibly the guest at a meeting of 39 prominent local men to launch a new agricultural plan. An outline for a farm and food foundation to collect and disburse funds for the efficient development of agriculture in New England was presented.

VOLUNTEER TO WORK JULY 4

Service of the United Press Associations

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For three hours Independence Day morning, 1000 workmen in the employ of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, engaged on contracts for several submarines for the government, will labor as volunteers. "We'll provide the brawn if you'll give us the power," said their spokesman to P. B. Brill, works manager. The latter will work from 7 o'clock until 10.

WORK OR FIGHT ORDER DEFINED

Provost Marshal Crowder Says Military Rule Applies to Men of Draft Age Only, but Others Have Patriotic Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commenting on the new work or fight regulations, which went into effect yesterday, Provost Marshal-General Crowder emphasized today that the order did not affect men outside of draft ages. Several communities apparently have confused it with anti-loading in some states.

He explained that the work or fight order was purely a military step and that regulations regarding employment or military service for unregistered men were not embraced in his functions. The only effect the order has upon persons not subject to draft is that it offers them more opportunities of employment. Places vacated by men liable to draft necessarily are left open for men outside the draft. Of the service performed by men who leave non-essential pursuits to take up essential work, he said:

"The army and navy are taking the men who are best able physically to do the fighting. But that is only one part of the national task imposed by the war. The other part, the part that falls on the other men, is to set free these men who are to do the fighting. Every man who helps to set free a fighting man is helping to fight and win the war."

"Now many of the men in deferred classes 2, 3 and 4, deferred that is, on grounds of dependency, are not engaged in effective industries."

"The spectacle is not a satisfying one of a contingent of drafted men from Class I being marched down the street to camp while other men of their own age, watching them from the windows, remain behind to dispense soda fountain drinks, solely because they have received deferment on grounds of dependency."

"If these men of the same age are to stay behind, let them at least go into work more effective to help the war. Their deferment takes them out of military service and yet serves no economic purpose whatsoever. They are of military age and therefore have the primary duty to do war work. If their dependency gives them deferment from immediate military war work, let them at least do something economically useful to maintain the national welfare at war. They should get into some useful and effective occupations or else forfeit their deferment from military service. The alternative is a fair one."

Park Benches Vacant

Work Order's Effect in Boston Seen in Empty Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—One of the most noticeable results in Boston of the first day's working of the order of the provost marshal-general to all men in the draft age to enter the service or engage in some occupation essential to winning the war, was the absence of idlers on the benches in the parks and other public places. Thousands of men in Boston have changed positions to meet with the government order, and in hotels and restaurants male employees are everywhere being replaced by women. The number of enlistments in various branches of the service has shown an increase.

Men within the draft age who have changed their positions since registering are advised to carry satisfactory evidence that they are now engaged in some useful occupation.

An order has been issued by the police commissioner of Boston to all the men in the department, instructing them as to the method they shall use in registering all male residents of Boston between the ages of 18 and 50 years who are not engaged in a useful occupation. This state law goes into effect on July 12.

HOLLAND SENDING FOOD TO GERMANY

United States Government Has Information That Netherlands Is Delivering Potatoes There

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official announcement from The Hague that the Netherlands Government has agreed to export potatoes from the new crop in equal quantities to the belligerent nations, has brought the disclosure of the fact that the United States Government has information of Holland's intention to export 50,000 tons of potatoes to Germany.

Officials here believe that in expressing a willingness to export potatoes to each of the belligerents, Holland is undertaking to disguise her intention of supplying large quantities of much-needed food to Germany alone. Shipments to Germany already are under way, according to cable advices, the movement following closely on the announcement in Germany of the reduction of the potatoes from seven to three pounds weekly.

To furnish Germany anything like 50,000 tons of potatoes, Holland, it was said, not only would be violating an agreement with Great Britain to supply that country and Germany each with 5000 tons of potatoes yearly, but also probably would be imperiling her food agreement with the United States.

Under that agreement, this country promised the Netherlands Government grain in large quantities, and since much of it already has been shipped, some officials were of the opinion that the government, while naturally disinclined to deprive Hol-

land of further food supplies, might in the face of public opinion in this country have to take drastic retaliatory action against Holland if she insists on allowing Germany 50,000 tons of potatoes at a time when the Central Powers are believed to be experiencing a food crisis.

Holland's willingness to give Germany this great amount of food occasioned surprise among officials, in view of the recent shortage in that country, which was narrowly averted by prompt action of the American Government in shipping grain and other foodstuffs. Word is reaching Washington that already protests are being heard in Holland against the potato exportation, on the ground that shortage may again be expected there next winter.

LOWER-PRICE FISH INQUIRY TO START

Food Officials Want to Know if Dealers Are Following Out Ten-Cents-a-Pound Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—An investigation will be started by the Massachusetts Food Administration at once to learn whether or not fish dealers are selling one kind of fish each day at the price of 10 cents a pound, which the United States Food Administration said in a recent order should be done. If dealers are not selling at least one kind of fish each day for 10 cents the Food Administration will ask them to tell why they are not doing so. Questionnaires are to be sent to the dealers requiring them to give information on this subject.

Fish prices have not been put on the fair-price list of the Food Administration yet, but it is understood that the matter is receiving some consideration, and later the consumer may find prices of the various kinds of fish listed at what the Food Administration determines to be fair prices.

It was stated at the Food Administration that there are some kinds of fish that can be sold at 10 cents, such as haddock and cod, and the present effort to check up the selling prices is to determine just what retailers are doing in regard to prices on the lower priced fish. The United States Food Administration some time ago stated that certain kinds of fish within reasonable close distance of the Atlantic seaboard could be sold at 10 cents a pound, and that any dealer who did not offer at least one kind of fish each day at that price was not doing his patriotic duty in assisting the Food Administration.

ESPIONAGE MEASURE PASSES CUBAN HOUSE

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Espionage Bill, one of the war measures strongly urged upon Congress by the President, passed the House yesterday without a dissenting vote. The new bill now goes to the Senate.

An amendment was adopted which, while leaving all other decrees issued by the President in force, annuls that of March 17, 1917, which suspended constitutional guarantees.

The measure as passed, among other restrictions, forbids enemy aliens to have firearms or other implements of war in their possession; prohibits them approaching within a radius of half a mile of any fortress, camp, arsenal, aviation or government ship, shipyard or factory; writing or publishing attacks or threats against any official or department of the government; and provides for the summary arrest and internment of violators of its provisions. No enemy alien may enter or leave the country except under such restrictions as the President may deem opportune.

INTERNAL REVENUE TOTALS \$3,672,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year, which ended Sunday, totaled \$3,672,000,000, compared with \$800,000,000 the year before and with \$3,400,000,000, which it was estimated the war revenue measures passed by Congress last fall would yield.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper in announcing these figures yesterday estimated that the cost to the government of making the collection was \$12,000,000, and disclosed that the bureau's force of 4000 employees had been doubled during the year.

CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stephen Binder, a butcher who wrote "Light and Truth," a booklet alleged by the government to contain seditious utterances, was convicted of violating the Espionage Act in the Federal Court here last night. A jury found him guilty of attempting to cause mutiny and disloyalty among the military and naval forces of the country, and making false statements intended to interfere with the nation's war preparations. Binder was born in Baden, Germany. He served three years in the German Army before coming to the United States.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All Solicitors for the

AMERICAN RED CROSS

In the Boston Metropolitan District are required to carry credentials, signed by the chairman of the Bureau of Benefits and Entertainments.

DEMAND THESE CREDENTIALS

Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross

PAYMENT OF POLL TAXES INCREASING

Promises of Boston Collector to Get Them Into City Treasury Is Said to Have Resulted in Activity Among Delinquents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—It has been remarked in the collecting department at Boston City Hall that ever since Collector Frank S. Deland made public announcement of his intention to enforce the poll tax laws and to have delinquents arrested and placed in jail for seven days, or until they pay what they owe, the payment of poll taxes has increased. The collector is getting ready for the sale of property, on which the taxes have not been paid for two years. The scrutiny and preparation of the list has engrossed his attention, but when that sale has been completed, he has announced, he proposes to go after the poll taxes, and the deputy collectors will be sent out with power of arrest.

The poll taxes due for 1917 amounted to \$308,244 about a week ago. The real estate taxes assessed for 1917 amounted to \$23,092,170.48. The real estate taxes for 1917 unpaid and outstanding on June 1, this year, amounted to \$3,200,813.49. The personal property taxes assessed for 1917 amounted to \$2,623,382.49 while the personal property taxes outstanding on June 1 amounted to \$318,346.55. The poll taxes of 1916 uncollected amounted about a week ago to \$290,144. The total real estate tax assessed for 1916 was \$22,782,107.56 and of this sum the unpaid and outstanding taxes for real estate for 1916 amount to \$461,690.71. The personal property taxes under the law by which intangible property was included before the state took over the collection of the intangible personal property amounted to \$5,723,362.16, while on June 1 of this year the outstanding personal property tax of 1916 amounted to \$93,241.95.

The collector is having lists of delinquent polls prepared and action will follow unsuccessful demands for payment. It is said at City Hall that not all the city employees by any means have paid their poll taxes. These men the collector proposes to compel to hand over upon demand. He believes that obeying the law of the city should start in City Hall.

Another man, an expert so far as knowledge of the collecting department of Boston is concerned, said that few aliens in Boston pay their poll taxes. This man said that the aliens simply ignore the law or are ignorant of it and that they have rarely been pressed for payment and have come to think it a matter of no concern to them.

This tax expert said that there are 20,000 polls, perhaps, in Ward 5. He declared that he thought that not more than 9 per cent of these 20,000 polls paid poll taxes. This authority said that of the 20,000 polls in that ward less than 11,000 are on the voting lists. He said that naturalized citizens in this ward are accustomed to go to the polls.

"These aliens don't fight and they don't pay poll taxes, but they stay here and get the places of good United States citizens and are always after more and more wages. Here is an opportunity for the new collector to apply practical patriotism. If those aliens refuse to fight for their own country and insist on living here they should be made to pay that \$2 tax a year or go to jail. If a few of them were locked up the rest would hurry to the City Hall Annex and pay rather than be guests of the city in Charles Street."

SCHEDULE OF BAND CONCERTS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Larger bands for municipal concerts on Boston Common are proposed by the Mayor's committee on music, in a report made public today. Usually the bands have been organizations of 25 pieces, Mayor Peters said. Hereafter he proposes to have bands of 40 instruments discourse music on the Common. The raising of the standard of public concerts has been the first care of the committee. The report, in part, signed by Wallace Goodrich, chairman, follows: "Our committee has held three meetings, and has given careful consideration to the whole question, particularly with regard to raising the standard of the concerts, and making them of the greatest service to the public."

"It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that concerts on Boston Common would not be made effective with a band of 25 musicians; and that, considering the fact that the appropriation this year is much smaller than last, it would be better to omit week-day evening concerts, devoting the money usually spent for them to the improvement of the Sunday concerts. The committee recommends that the band for all the Sunday concerts on Boston Common be augmented to 40 musicians, 25 being

employed for each of the other concerts."

The report is submitted to the park department and has the formal approval of the Mayor. It includes a recommendation for a schedule of concerts as follows:

Date	Place	Band
July 7	Boston Common	Mollenhauer's
July 7	Wood Island	First Corps Cadets
July 14	Franklin Park	First Corps Cadets
July 14	Marine Park	First Corps Cadets
July 21	Boston Common	Mollenhauer's
July 21	Franklin Park	Mollenhauer's
July 21	Marine Park	First Corps Cadets
July 21	Wood Island	D'Avino's
July 28	Franklin Park	Mollenhauer's
July 28	Marine Park	D'Avino's
Aug. 4	Boston Common	Mollenhauer's
Aug. 4	Wood Island	Gallo's
Aug. 11	Jamaica Pond	Mollenhauer's
Aug. 11	Boston Common	Gallo's
Aug. 11	Franklin Park	(unassigned)
Aug. 11	Marine Park	(unassigned)
Aug. 18	Boston Common	Mollenhauer's
Aug. 18	Franklin Park	First Corps Cadets
Aug. 18	Marine Park	Gallo's
Aug. 25	Boston Common	Ferkins'
Aug. 25	Franklin Park	Gallo's
Aug. 25	Jamaica Pond	First Corps Cadets
Sept. 1	Boston Common	(unassigned)
Sept. 1	Wood Island	(unassigned)
Sept. 1	Franklin Park	Gallo's
Sept. 8	Boston Common	Mollenhauer's
Sept. 8	Marine Park	(unassigned)
Sept. 8	Jamaica Pond	D'Avino's

SEQUEIRA PIECE PLAYED

"Andalucia," by David Sequeira, which was given its first presentation in orchestral form at the Pop concert last evening in Symphony Hall, is part of an "Atlantida" suite of Latin-American compositions representing characteristic folk themes of the principal Central and South American republics. "Andalucia" is meant to sum up the musical contributions of Spain to the world. It is based on two motives, a dignified old Castilian petenera, and a lively modern Spanish dance. The work was presented by Mr. Jacchia and his men from manuscript.

CONSERVATION IS TOPIC OF MEETING

Women's Committee of Massachusetts Council of National Defense Hears Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Food conservation will be necessary during the entire period of the war, Prof. James H. Ropes of the Massachusetts Food Commission told members of the Women's Committee of the Massachusetts Division of the Council of National Defense at the State House on Monday afternoon. The United States must continue to share its food supply with her allies, but some of the conditions will be less severe than they are now, he said. At present it was necessary to exercise the strictest economy in wheat, using, where possible, none at all, he said, but as soon as the present crop is harvested, this rigidity might be relaxed, as the harvest promised to be abundant.

With regard to meat Professor Ropes said that extreme care should be exercised and that each individual should be kept to not more than two pounds per week. Meat was needed for the increasing army, he said, and to relieve the acute shortage in Great Britain. Continuing, he said that a reserve of wheat and wheat flour must be established. During the last year about one-fourth of the usual wheat consumption had been saved. During the next year this should be increased 50 per cent or 100 per cent. All parts of the country had responded loyally to the requests made.

Mrs. William A. Troy spoke of women in industry. She cautioned that women take care to maintain the standards of wages already achieved by men. President Wilson had taken the stand that women in government service doing the same work as men should receive the same wages, but it was known that in instances where women were performing exactly the same service they were receiving half and even but one-third the pay men were receiving. Women should uphold the wage scale, she declared. A thrift league was advocated by Miss W. J. White, speaking for the drive on war savings stamps.

CUBA TO CELEBRATE FOURTH

HAVANA, Cuba.—In both the Senate and House this afternoon a resolution was adopted declaring July 4, America's Independence Day, and July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille in France, Cuban national holidays. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to be expended in celebrating the new "fiesta" days.

SAILORS ENROLLED IN STUDY COURSES

Nearly Three Hundred of Men at Camp Plunkett Making Most of Spare Time, While Practicing at Rifle Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP PLUNKETT, Wakefield, Mass.—Nearly 300 sailor lads who are receiving rifle instruction at the United States naval range here are making the most of their spare moments by taking up various lines of study which will fit them for more responsible positions in the navy and which will undoubtedly lead to commissions in the service.

Several classes, which as a rule are held in the evening, have already been formed, with navigation as one of the subjects in which considerable interest has been aroused. A variety of textbooks has been secured, and the study is proving helpful to the men in many ways. These classes are conducted in one of the Young Men's Christian Association tents and are in charge of Secretary Ralph Dunning and his assistant, Archibald Whitehead. Other classes in seamanship, knot-tying and similar subjects have been organized, and the attendance is most encouraging, showing that the sailors are anxious to improve themselves, and are voluntarily devoting to study hours which might be spent on liberty and in recreation. Trigonometry is another subject in which there is much interest, and all the classes have far exceeded the expectations of the secretaries in point of numbers. Technical books have a ready circulation in the camp, and the more serious lines of reading, such as literature, history, and even poetry, and the tents where the libraries are housed are popular during all leisure hours of the day.

Lectures which have been given from time to time have been liberally attended, and a number of subjects have been presented by speakers of considerable distinction. Many of these have in some way dealt with phases of the war, one of the most recent being descriptive of the history and geography of the warring nations, given by Professor Lane of Tufts College at Medford, Mass. Musical entertainments have been numerous, and the sailors have been privileged to hear a number of distinguished artists.

Athletics are an important detail of naval training here, the camp being admirably adapted for many out-of-door sports. Swimming and boating, as well as hikes, baseball and various kinds of contests are included in the diversions, also many of the new games such as push ball, relay races of many types, and other novel sports such as are now in vogue in nearly all the large army camps and cantonments. The men express great pleasure in these pastimes, and after a strenuous day on the ranges the relaxation is just what is needed in the spare hours remaining before taps are sounded.

NEW YORK OPINION ON WORK USEFULNESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—District Attorney Swann declares that he considered ticket speculators, coal checkers, footmen and valets were engaged in "parasitic" occupations, but that although waiters were hit by Provost-Marshal General Crowder's order, they were not affected by the state law. "I cannot see that men who spend all their time watching a ticker in a banker's office are performing any useful service," the District Attorney declared.

EMERSON MOTORS CASE SENTENCES DEFERRED

Service of the United Press Associations

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sentencing of defendants in the case of the Emerson Motors Company was deferred in United States District Court here today until Friday, to give lawyers for the defense opportunity to prepare appeals.

PROMOTION SOUGHT FOR COMMANDANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks introduced a bill Tuesday to make Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, a rear admiral by extra number.



THERE is nothing spectacular about the Waldorf-Astoria. It is an hotel where comfort and luxury are unassuming—yet unmistakable.

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INCREASE IN COAL FOR NEW ENGLAND

Fuel Administrator Storrow at Boston City Council Meeting Says There Will Be No Anthracite for a Municipal Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That Massachusetts probably will receive 12 per cent more anthracite coal this year than last, or an increase of about 1,000,000 tons, was asserted at the meeting of the Boston City Council Monday afternoon by James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England and this State. But Mr. Storrow declared that there would be no coal for the municipal coal yard proposed in an order introduced into the council by James A. Watson.

Fuel Administrator Storrow said that the amount of coal to be received by New England had been fixed by the National Fuel Administration, that the amount had been increased by allotting less anthracite to the western states. He said the allotments had been made for every city and town in Massachusetts, that transportation and labor had both markedly decreased and that rigid economy in the use of coal would be necessary. He believed the outlook to be better than that of last year.

"If a municipal coal pocket is created," said he, "there will be no coal to put into it, for there will not be as much hard coal mined this year as the people want to buy. Massachusetts has been allotted 12 per cent more anthracite coal this year than it got last year."

"Every pound of that coal will be distributed through regular dealers. There is plenty of storage for all the coal we can get. There is no likelihood of the possibility of a city spending \$100,000 or even \$1,000,000 to get more coal. Every ton of coal to be delivered between now and April 1 has been definitely allotted."

"If the city of Boston applied to the Fuel Administration at Washington for coal with which to start a coal pocket, it would not get a pound, in my opinion. The only way to get more coal would be to take it from the people of the Middle West; that's where our extra 12 per cent is to come from."

"I think, too, we have a right not to expect such a winter as we had last year. We have restricted deliveries to people taking more than six tons. We hope that people are going to be more economical, that the winter is going to be an average winter, and we have 12 per cent more coal. With those three factors, we hope that conditions here next winter will be very materially improved as compared with last winter."

The council adopted regulations for vehicular traffic in Commonwealth Avenue from Arlington Street westward to a point beyond the Fenway, whereby the northerly side is made a one-way thoroughfare from east to west, while the southerly side is a one-way thoroughfare from the same point to Arlington Street, or from west to east.

The council adopted the regulations for Columbia Road between Edward Everett Square and Upham's Corner, Dorchester, which the Park Street and Police departments arranged. From Edward Everett Square to Upham's Corner all vehicles will use the right-hand or traffic roadway, while all vehicles coming from Upham's Corner to Edward Everett Square will keep to the right, thus using the park department bitulthful boulevard. From Upham's Corner to Hancock Street, Columbia Road is not divided, and the regulation keep-to-the-right orders will be followed by all vehicles. At Hancock Street, where the roadways divide again, the vehicles going toward the park will cross over the park boulevard, and continue on the Franklin Park, as at present. Traffic regulations between Hancock Street and Franklin Park are to be the same as they have been.

Councilman Francis J. W. Ford introduced his order to consolidate all departments for public relief into one general department of charities with a commissioner on salary of \$5000 a year in charge, the various present departments to constitute bureaux. This order was referred to the committee on ordinances.

DEMOBILIZATION SCHEME OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It seems a far cry to the time when demobilization of our armies will be imminent. But whether the interval is short or long, the event has to be provided for in advance, and it is not surprising to learn that the military authorities, acting in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, are now engaged in perfecting a scheme by which, when the proper period arrives, our fighters on land will be got back into civil life with the utmost celerity that efficient organization can effect. At a camp not far from London there was a rehearsal of the methods to be adopted to "disperse" the men.

How long it will take to demobilize our army of millions is a question to which even those occupied in the task are not prepared to give a definite reply. Day and night unceasingly a small army of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men and women clerks will be occupied in receiving the returned soldiers.

It will be a mammoth business, involving, amongst other things, the issue of 45 million forms, and a lowering up no less than 350 tons of paper. Eighteen dispersal depots are to be established in England, Scotland and Wales. They will be chiefly in populous districts, from which the majority of the fighting men have been drawn.

The methods to be adopted appear to be quite simple. Before the men

who are in France are ordered home, they will be got together in the order of districts from which they came, embarked in a batch, and entrained direct to the dispersal depot closest to the locality from which they hailed. Each man will take with him his entire kit, including his arms and personal equipment, steel helmet, and box respirator. They will previously have been deprived of their ammunition. Whilst this process is in operation, so far as it affects the soldiers from abroad, those serving in the United Kingdom will be simultaneously dealt with, so that there may be no ground for complaint about preferential treatment for any of the forces.

The system involved upon the soldiers reaching dispersal stations is a model of completeness and good order, and calculated to cause a minimum of delay and inconvenience. First, the men will be provided with substantial refreshment. A brief fall in will be called, and then there is to be a banding in of equipment.

All must be given up except the uniform which the soldier is wearing and his great coat, the latter to be returned after a month of furlough to which each man is entitled. A man will be allowed to keep his soldier's clothes with the exception of the great coat. At the receiving huts of the dispersal depot the soldier will be expected to hand over all his accoutrements.

He passes through other huts before he is sent on furlough. Each has allocated to it a sufficiency of attendants to meet all requirements with the utmost possible dispatch. In one he is given his protection certificate, which contains all particulars respecting his regiment, length of service and destination. Great care is to be exercised in this matter. In another department each soldier is given an advance, and at the same time he gets a document made out to the principal post office of the district to which he is going, enabling him to receive, in three equal instalments, during the period of his 28 days' furlough, the remainder of the money owing to him, either in deferred pay, service gratuities, or from any other source.

On his application, the man is presented with an out-of-work insurance policy, which is valid for a year. It entitles the holder, when unemployed, to receive a fixed sum for a definite period from a post office. The rate and period will be fixed "when the time comes." Finally, the men are grouped into different huts, each of which is occupied by those who are destined for a certain locality. Railway warrants have already been distributed for the journey, and the men are rapidly carried to their destinations.

When the armies have been got away, the distribution of the soldiers into civil employment is a feature of the demobilization which rests with the Ministry of Labor. Up to the point of dispersal, the army authorities will have acted in conjunction with the labor ministry and the trade unions. Then, to some extent, they part company. The basis of the whole scheme, an officer remarked, is industrial reconstruction, and not military convenience.

The problem of the Ministry of Labor is to tell us who the men are who are required first, and we have devised a scheme by which any man having his job ready for him will be released early. Those who have got no occupations to go to will naturally remain in the army a little longer than those who have. Many may desire to remain with the colors, and with those it may be necessary to garish India and to take the place of men there who will be anxious to get home. On the other hand, men in trade and industry will be released with the utmost speed, as well as men needed in the factories and in other occupations which it is urgent shall get into their stride as early as possible.

SENATOR NORRIS SEEKS REELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—George W. Norris, United States Senator, who has been seriously considering refusing to become a candidate for reelection because of the fight made upon him within Republican ranks by reason of his vote against the President's request for a declaration of war against Germany, and the detection of his former campaign manager, has ended all doubt by filing for the nomination. This makes a three-cornered fight for the Republican nomination. Congressman Sloan of the fourth district, and Ross L. Hammond, former internal revenue collector, are his opponents. It is expected that the full strength of the Non-Partisan League will be exerted in support of Mr. Norris, as it has about decided to confine its efforts this year to seeking to control Republican nominations. This will likely draw the issue distinctly between Norris and Hammond, the latter as the candidate of the loyalty forces.

SURVEY OF LABOR BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Survey of labor and wages in New Orleans has been commenced by agents of the National Board for the Investigation of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions. As a first step in this survey, the Association of Commerce of New Orleans has been asked for data covering rates of pay, hours of work, and overtime pay for men engaged in all manufacturing industries.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has appointed Capt. A. H. Parry, the rifle brigade, to be his assistant private secretary. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, parliamentary and financial secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, has appointed Mr. M. Francis Wells to be his private secretary in succession to Mr. W. H. Webb, promoted.

BREWING TRADES SOCIETY DEFENDED

Leader of National Commerce and Labor Association Denies Entirely Any Intimation of Disloyalty Cast on Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Any intimation of disloyalty cast on the National Association of Commerce and Labor through the disclosure of relations between Percy Andrae, its former president, with the German-American Alliance, is denied entirely by Charles J. Lillenthal, who has been president of the association since Mr. Andrae retired three years ago. Mr. Lillenthal declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Andrae was as loyal as could be—"not a disloyal hair in his head."

"Mr. Andrae is an Englishman, and a good Englishman," said Mr. Lillenthal. "He didn't do anything disloyal, and they didn't prove anything disloyal against him in the testimony given before the Senate Judiciary Committee in its hearings on the proposed dissolution of the German-American Alliance. Mr. Andrae is a clean-cut gentleman. Personally, I haven't always agreed with him and haven't talked with him in years except to say a word in passing, but there is, I know, no chance of disloyalty there. 'I have been connected with this organization for 20 years, that is to say, with the shapes it took during that period prior to its present form. Most of the men in it during this period have not been Germans. They were men connected with the various trades supplying the brewers, machine makers, etc. There were a few Germans in the organization, but not many. Mr. Andrae, by the way, has been out of the association for three years."

"As regards the German-American Alliance, there may have been a few Germans there who had the idea they would get decorated by the Kaiser, but the great mass of its membership was made up of Germans who came over here because they didn't like the conditions at home. They wanted to get away from Germany. That was why they came to America. It is a matter of considerable consequence for a man to pick up himself and his family, maybe, and move a thousand miles, and it isn't done without a good reason. These Germans did it because they were not satisfied with conditions at home."

The National Association of Commerce and Labor, it might be added, by way of explanation, is composed of organizations supporting the brewing industry. For support of the fight against prohibition, many of these organizations, Mr. Lillenthal has explained to this bureau, assess their members 1 per cent on sales. Breweries often deduct the same amount from bills rendered them in cases where there is no objection. The money so collected is used, the president has said, for newspaper publicity against prohibition, and for anti-prohibition circulars.

Bribery Admitted

Patrolman in Richmond, Va., Says He Took Money for Whisky Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RICHMOND, Va.—The prohibition workers here are awaiting official action in the case of C. A. Strain, a patrolman of this city, who has signed an affidavit, now in the hands of the chief of police, asserting that he had received money for the sale of whisky in this prohibition State. Patrolman Strain has twice offered his resignation, it is understood, but it has been refused and he has been continued on his regular duty, without even suspension.

An opinion of the grand jury, made upon this case in connection with its recent investigation of the police department, regards the affidavit as unsupported by testimony and that Strain was in danger of having to face charges of perjury. This week State Prohibition Commissioner Peters, Edward B. Dunford, counsel for the prohibition department, and George E. Wise, attorney for the state, together with Paul Beattie, a special agent with the prohibition department, have been in conference on this subject and it is understood that they are taking action concerning the ousting of Strain.

Influence Charged

Anti-Saloon Leader Comments on Jones Amendment Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—That Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and Bainbridge Colby, were unduly influenced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in opposing the Jones Prohibition Amendment to the Emergency Agricultural Bill before the Senate Agricultural Committee, is the opinion of Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League who was in Washington during the proceedings. Mr. Davis talked with members of the committee.

"It was quite apparent at the hearing that both Mr. Hurley and Mr. Colby found themselves greatly embarrassed," said Mr. Davis. "They were careful to state in answer to questions that they had no specific information, no facts at hand, on which to base their fear that the taking away of light wines and beer would reduce the United States shipyard output by 25 per cent and so interfere with the shipbuilding program. 'Overwhelming evidence in favor of prohibition as a war measure came before the hearing from Portsmouth, N. H., the Fore River Shipbuilding

Company of Boston and many other shipbuilding plants, and it is believed that fear of Mr. Gompers, who has always been a friend of beer, had undue influence with both Mr. Hurley and Mr. Colby."

"Several senators told me that the food producers of their districts are demanding some form of prohibition as a basis for food, fuel, and transportation conservation. They do not believe that the Food Administration is overstating the case in insisting on the need for conserving even small quantities of food and they are desirous of cooperating with the Food Administration even though unpatriotic brewers are permitted great quantities of foodstuffs in the making of fermented liquors. They feel that Congress should take definite action in stopping the sale of whisky as well as its manufacture and prevent the use of grain or other foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer."

Mr. Davis considers that the speedy ratification of the prohibition amendment in Georgia by a vote of 34 to 2 in the Senate of that State is another indication of the probability that within a year 36 states will have ratified the federal amendment, since, counting all the votes for and against it in the states that have so far gone on record in the matter, there is more than a five-to-one majority in favor of prohibition.

SUGAR FOR CANNING MUST BE SO USED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Sugar bought for canning purposes must not be used for purposes other than that for which it was purchased, and cornflakes should not be sold as a substitute for wheat flour, according to letters sent by the Massachusetts Food Administration to two violators of the food law. Miss Newman, who has charge of the Green Arbor Tea Room at Concord, Mass., and who, it is charged, used sugar bought on a canning card, for other purposes, was placed on probation, with the understanding that she is to observe strictly the rules in the future, and the County Food Administration of her county was instructed to post signs in her place of business, stating that she had violated the food regulations.

Fallon Brothers, who operate four stores in Springfield, Mass., were also placed on probation and their business place placarded, because they had sold a sack of flour at \$1.90 for 24½ pounds, using as substitutes cornflakes. At the same time 10 pounds of sugar was sold. The firm was informed that it will be blacklisted if it is found again violating the food regulations.

ALPHA XI DELTA SORORITY MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—How to take a definite and an organized part in war work for the coming months is the point under discussion today by the Alpha Xi Delta Sorority, in its ninth biennial national convention, holding sessions July 1, 2, and 3 in the rooms of the New England Women's Club at 555 Boylston Street.

Prominent women are in attendance at the convention to address the delegates upon the subject of "Women in Industry." Plans are in the making for a visit to Camp Devens on July 4. About 27 college chapters are represented. The Lambda Chapter of Jackson College is the local group in charge of the entertainment. Trips to the seashore, dinner and receptions are in progress between sessions.

Dorothy M. McCoy, president of the class of 1919, Jackson College, and Marion C. Hill are the official delegates of the entertaining chapter. The officers of the national organization are as follows: Lena G. Baldwin, Elmira, N. Y., president; Ruth S. Haskell, Brookline, vice-president; Bessie Williamson, Lincoln, Neb., secretary; Ellen Ball, Seattle, treasurer.

M. TARDIEU TO LECTURE AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A cablegram received Monday from M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, brought acceptance of the invitation of Yale University to deliver the Dodge lectures on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship," next year. M. Tardieu is the first Frenchman to be invited to give this course.

DRY LAW RAISES LABOR STANDARDS

Investigations in Manchester, N. H., Show Conditions Opposite Those Forecast by E. N. Hurley for War Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A survey of working conditions in Manchester, N. H., to ascertain the effects of prohibition and whether the fear of a diminished labor supply if prohibition were established, expressed by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, had been justified by the experience of the mills in that city, has brought overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

According to information obtained by Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Committee of Sixty on National Prohibition, engaged in compiling detailed evidence in the interests of prohibition, and an active member of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in Boston, not only had there been no revolt among workers against prohibition, but only one man out of 22,000 employed stated that he was leaving work on that account, since prohibition went into effect on May 1, 1918.

These facts were submitted in evidence by Mrs. Tilton before the Senate Agricultural Committee sitting upon the Jones prohibition amendment. An extract from a letter from H. E. Slayton, president of the Hoyt Shoe Company, reads as follows: "The first question you ask is, 'Has there been any marked revolt among our workers?' I answer emphatically no. We have not lost one single employee through prohibition to our knowledge. Again you ask: 'Do you think your output has been decreased by prohibition?' Again I would answer emphatically no. Our superintendent informs me that there have been increased efficiency and less absenteeism on Monday mornings and after holidays. It is my opinion that any statement to the effect that Manchester is suffering in its industries by being unable to get laborers on account of prohibition is untrue. I cannot find this in any of our four largest industries."

Lewis Dexter, agent for the Stark cotton mills, informed Mrs. Tilton that although the majority of laborers in the mills were foreigners, there was no indication of any having left on account of prohibition. "In Stark," he said, "in our opinion, business has nothing to fear and everything to gain from prohibition."

Mrs. Tilton was told by the employment agent of the McElwain Shoe Company, who was personally opposed to prohibition, that one out of 100 employees said he had left work through prohibition, while the head of the employment bureau remarked on the material increase in efficiency in the factory since May 1. Burton Crankshaw, employment manager of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, gave similar testimony, adding that the proprietor of one of the largest meat markets in Manchester had informed him that his Saturday sales were from 20 to 25 per cent greater since May 1.

DOCTOR FINED FOR PRESCRIBING LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario License Board gathered sufficient evidence against Dr. H. H. Moorhouse of this city to convict him of four breaches of the Ontario Temperance Act, for which by the decision of Police Magistrate Denison he is to pay \$1200. Reports compiled from the records of liquor vendors revealed the fact that Dr. Moorhouse had within 11 days issued 1274 prescriptions, each being for one quart of whisky, his fee in each case being not less than \$1.

MINNESOTA TROOPS CLOSE UP SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Minnesota national guardsmen, under Adj. Gen. W. F. Rhinow, last night closed three of the four saloons at Blooming Prairie.

LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS TABOOED IN HOMES

United States War Department Issues an Order Forbidding Treating of Officers and Men in Private Residences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An order forbidding the serving of liquor in private homes to officers or men of the United States Army, and provision for the establishment of dry zones around every camp where as many as 250 men are stationed for more than 30 days, are contained in new regulations formulated by President Wilson and Secretary Baker and made public by the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

These steps are regarded as of the greatest importance in the government's scheme of protecting the welfare of the men. Especially does the injunction against supplying liquor to soldiers in the privacy of dwelling remove a source of much trouble to those who have had to do with the administration of the law, the maintenance of discipline, and the preservation of order.

Heretofore it has been possible for officers and men to be served with liquor in their own homes, or when guests in private homes outside the cantonment zones. The latter arrangement was one that was susceptible of abuse, inasmuch as it was not always easy to determine whether a man was a bona fide guest in a house, or whether advantage was being taken of that particular provision of the regulations.

By this latest order, the War Department apparently has extended its prohibition against drinking and treating to practically all contingencies, so that hereafter the furnishing of liquor to soldiers under any circumstances will be in violation not only of moral law, but of the law of the country as well. Furthermore, the order against furnishing liquor in private homes, being very definitely stated, removes an element of uncertainty which those who wished to take advantage of every opening to supply the men with liquor, were quick to see.

It has been noticeable that the actual provisions of the existing regulations on the subject of drinking and treating were not clearly understood by all the officers or men. Some, who did not go to the bother of acquainting themselves with the regulations on the subject, were content with the knowledge that under certain indefinite circumstances they could be supplied with liquor; and this, at times, would result to their disadvantage.

The previous order as to camp zones affected only divisional, embarkation, officers' training and a number of specified training camps for various staff corps. The limits of the dry zones, five miles, except when the camp is within a city or town where the sale of liquor is legalized, and in that case within one-half mile, remain as before.

The revised regulations were issued upon recommendation of representatives of the Attorney-General, the Judge Advocate-General and the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Liquor Sophistries

Probably the leading contemporary school of sophists, always excepting the intentional and unintentional American agents of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology, are the apologists for the liquor traffic. So thoroughly are intoxicants on the defensive in the United States that the friends of Robin Hop and John Barleycorn have now taken to penning ingenious epistles to the newspapers and writing propaganda plays. For example, take a letter which appeared in a certain New York paper, one of the few remaining guardians of the rights of the sons of personal liberty. This letter argues that the coming of prohibition would mean a serious setback for such trades as paper ruling, book-binding, printing, painting, gas fitting, plumbing, roofing, etc., for "the demand for help in these trades is irregular, depending upon the volume of work to be done." Employers, the letter continues, have always found it a benefit to have on call a certain proportion of men who were willing to work intermittently. Such workmen were usually drinkers, the letter continues. Now the writer complains there is danger that this class of semi-idle workers is to be wiped out, and the employers will be required to make their customers wait their turn. No more can the employer round up the help needed to put through a rush job, merely by visiting a few nearby saloons. The conclusion, of course, is that business men should vote against prohibition, otherwise they may have to wait a day or two longer for their orders. Perhaps it never occurred to the writer of this letter that most business men would be willing, for the benefits of prohibition, to endure the delays to be expected unless they order their goods sufficiently ahead of the time when they are wanted. Perhaps this letter writer has been paying no attention to the chorus of unanimous reports on the greatly increased production of workmen, who have gone on a dry basis, over their production when on a wet program. A force of sober workmen can take care of the usual rush periods when they come. There is full-time work for all today.

A Social Panacea

But for sheer genius in sophistry one must remove one's chapeau to the author of an anti-prohibition drama which is making a spasmodic tour of the United States, appearing, oddly enough, always in some commonwealth which has under consideration a state law to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors. Whether or not this play is being backed by the brewers and distillers has not been made clear, but such a state of affairs would make the continued existence of the absurd piece understandable. The first half of the play shows a town in the last stages of degeneracy under "hypocritical" prohibition. The latter part of the play shows the town in an effluence of prosperity, not because it has come under honest prohibition, but because it has gone wet. The town never-do-well of the first half of this astonishing play wears a silk hat in the last act, and bears other tokens of the beneficent results of taking his whisky straight. Somebody asks this worthy if he has had his "morning's morning" yet. "No," replies the reconstituted one, "now that I can get what I want when I want it, I don't seem to want it." There, then, is the whole logic of personal liberty. Put a saloon on every street corner and everybody will immediately become permanently sober.

Twigs and the Roots

In Chicago the impossible has just been accomplished again, for speculation in theater tickets has been ended by the simple process of passing a law making the continuance of the theater's license conditional upon the management's keeping the tickets out of the hands of the speculators. The speculators can obtain a small number of tickets, of course, through agents; but the business would soon be ended on a large scale if all management refused to hand the pasteboards directly over to the speculators. As a matter of fact more than one theatrical firm considers ticket speculation as a regular part of the "business," and more or less under cover run the speculation branch themselves, having men sell the tickets on the streets merely for wages. One such firm recently opened the engagement of a spectacle in Chicago, and took the speculators along from New York printed long "apologies" to the public because the tickets had in some mysterious way fallen in large quantities into the hands of the speculators. Making the theater management responsible for large-scale speculation in its tickets at once chops down the evil at its root. Occasional arrests of the men on the street, has no more deterrent effect than the yearly clipping of a few twigs of a tree. Such action advertises the existence of the speculators, which is the very thing they want. "It must be a great show when the speculators sell the tickets," says the thought of the glibbie playgoer. As a matter of fact those speculators may be merely part of the advertising program of some particular theatrical attraction.

NATIONAL CHEAP POWER SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade electric power supply committee, appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Williamson, M. P., to consider a national system for the supply of cheap electric power, has recently issued their report in the form of a White Paper. Such a scheme, it need scarcely be pointed out, if adopted, would have the most far-reaching effects, and would con-

stitute an important factor in after-war industrial reconstruction.

The value of the application of electricity to practically all classes of machinery and processes, the committee point out, has been strikingly shown during the war. The extent to which it could further be applied to cheaper and better mechanical production, to improved railway service, to electro-chemical and metallurgical processes, to agriculture, and to domestic labor-saving appliances, the committee believed, would be incalculable. The committee came to the conclusion that after the war the success of British industry, in competition with other countries, would depend upon the adoption of the most efficient methods and machinery, in order to reduce manufacturing costs to a minimum. The extension of cheap electric power on a vast scale would, they considered, help to increase production and allow higher wages to be paid. They, therefore, considered that a comprehensive system for the generation of electricity should be established as soon as possible.

In their report the committee recommended the formation of a body, to be called the electricity commissioners, to establish a national system of electric power supply, and that the existing powers of the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Local Government Board for Ireland, and the Scottish office should be transferred to this new body. Also that wide additional powers should be given to them for regulating and encouraging the generation and distribution of electricity. That, subject to an appeal to Parliament in certain cases the generation and distribution of electricity throughout the United Kingdom should be under the general control of the electricity commissioners. That the existing system of generating electricity separately for small areas, should be abolished.

The committee also recommended that the United Kingdom should be divided by the electricity commissioners into such districts as would be technically suitable for the economical generation and distribution of electricity. That a district electricity board should be established in each electrical district, and that this board should purchase all generating stations belonging to authorized distributors. That this district board should themselves, or through their lessees, be responsible for the future generation of electricity in their district, and for establishing new generating systems, and efficient systems for the main transmission of electricity in their district.

The committee further recommended that existing electrical supplies should have the option of continuing to distribute electricity within their local areas, but should purchase electricity in bulk from the district electricity boards or their lessees, subject to provisions to control distributors' profits, in order to insure a cheap supply of electricity to the customer. That the district electricity boards should make no divisible profits, and should be financed wholly or partially by funds raised with government assistance, except in cases where it is desirable and practicable to finance the boards locally.

As to the appointment of the electricity commissioners, the committee recommended that they should be appointed by the president of the Board of Trade, and should be in direct communication with him, and through him should be responsible to Parliament. The committee also consider that the commissioners should be appointed from men of high standing, that they should be five in number, and should be furnished with very wide powers.

COMPULSORY LABOR LAW IS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—After one year's operation of the compulsory industry law enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia, state and county officers pronounce the statute a success as a war measure and recommend that it be made a permanent measure. The law provides that every able-bodied man shall be employed at some useful occupation a reasonable number of hours each week and is designed to reach the "idle rich" as well as the so-called "common vagrant."

AMERICAN TROOPS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—For the first time in 106 years, a battalion of United States soldiers have marched and ridden through Canada. This event was the visit of the 2d battalion of the 263d U. S. Infantry to Winnipeg on Tuesday, June 25. The citizens turned out en masse to welcome the Americans, and the festivities in their honor lasted from early morning until the train pulled out at 10 o'clock that night. The City Hall was emblazoned with a huge electric sign which read, "Two flags, One Cause—Freedom." There were two parades. The first was scheduled for 9 A. M. and was comprised of the American battalion and military units. Squadrons of local cavalry units formed a guard of honor. The first halt was made at the City Hall, where civic and provincial authorities presented the official addresses of welcome. After passing the revolving base at the corner of Main and Portage, the Americans were put on the same wage scale as the men in the same work. The board said too many women could be got at the present scale to warrant elimination of the double standard wage.

WAGE EQUALITY REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DAVENPORT, Ia.—The Davenport School Board has refused to act upon a petition of the women teachers in the city schools asking that they be put on the same wage scale as the men in the same work. The board said too many women could be got at the present scale to warrant elimination of the double standard wage.

CHEMISTRY

The following article is the first of a couple of short studies, intended to point out a few of the household uses and industrial developments of chemistry and to trace, cursorily, its history.

General Sketch

Most people have very vague ideas about chemistry. These are often limited to the few experiments they may have performed when "boys at school," experiments of the flaring-up type or where there occurred some what violent explosions, accompanied by a not inconsiderable volume of fumes and sound. In those days, the mysterious was present at them all; and the mind was kept intent wondering what the result would turn out to be. There was a certain amount of the hazardous present in some cases also, which of course lent piquancy to the youthful experimenter's researches—to him exploits into the unknown.

The early years passed away, and with them nearly all he perhaps ever knew of the science which, not content with investigating the molecule, carries its analysis to the stars. And think of the range that lies between. The material universe has had to pass through the chemical laboratory; solids, liquids, and gases alike have been subjected to its analysis and weighed on its delicate balances, until now chemistry is no longer the simple subject it once was when it could be taught along with another branch of learning, but one of boundless scope with numerous branches, each in itself a highly specialized study.

When the chemist surveys the earth, he contemplates a scene of unceasing activity, one of constant change brought about by the action upon each other of the elements and compounds which constitute its mass. To him "decay" does not mean annihilation, but reconstruction, and "change" is the building up or the disintegration of temporary combinations. Then, when he turns to the activities of men, what does he behold? He sees them engaged, sometimes with titanic energy, transforming the crude formations of the earth into materials for service in the domestic life of the world. Mineral is dug from its pocket or lode or vein, sorted, calcined, smelted, till out of its green body the malleable copper perhaps pours forth. Or, may be it has been a red or yellow ore rich in iron that is carried to the coalfields, to be mixed with other necessary compounds and subjected to the hot air under pressure and the white blast furnace heat, to yield its solid masses of cast iron, which will in turn be refined into the steel that goes to the building of ships and the linking up of ocean-separated continents.

There is hardly an industry that is not dependent upon chemical processes in some form or other. The cleansing soap is produced by purely chemical means. Dyestuffs are similarly manufactured in enormous quantities to brighten the greys of life. Not a single cooking operation, be it ever so humble, but what from first to last is a complicated chemical operation. Neither does a loaf of bread "rise" without the presence of carbonic acid gas, liberated during the process of baking and surely the lovely frying pan is worthy of a decenter place than that to which it is sometimes consigned after it has, quite innocently no doubt, served as the apparatus for a series of wonderful chemical actions.

Chemistry today is a vastly different thing to what it was when the alchemist, thousands of years ago, strode in and out of his secret chamber by the banks of the Nile, wrapped in his dark mysterious mantle. It has had to contend with the bigotry of priestcraft and the pride of sophisticated intellectualism; but it has survived and grown to maturity, because it has proved itself of service to mankind. Take away the chemical discoveries of the last three centuries, and the industrial world would find itself back in the twilight of the Middle Ages.

HOTEL KEEPING OF SWISS IN WARTIME

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ZURICH, Switzerland.—Probably no class of business men in Switzerland are so eager to see the end of the war as the hotel keepers. There are others who manage to get along with the aid of banks and forbearing creditors. There is a further small number restricted to Zurich, Bern, St. Moritz, and perhaps Lausanne and Geneva, who are making money, but they have endless anxiety over problems of food and fuel.

Swiss banks play a very important part in the financing of the hotel industry of the country, and consequently the report of the Graubünden Cantonal Bank just published throws an interesting light on this branch of Swiss trade. The Canton of Graubünden includes the famous Engadine valley, with St. Moritz, Pontresina, Arosa, and many other well known fashionable winter and summer resorts, which possess some of the finest hotels in Europe.

The bank report points out that in the first place the hotels should be satisfied with the number of tourists considering the war situation. In marked contrast to conditions in other parts of Switzerland, the Graubünden resorts have been well frequented. Davos for instance having had over 4000 guests, and Arosa 1800. The most remarkable feature, however, is the fact that the great majority of these were Swiss, which is explained by the many hindrances and difficulties of travel from the surrounding belligerent states.

One may remark, in passing, that the question of nationality is very important in the hotel industry. No travelers are so liberal and generous as the British and American, and none so thrifty, one might almost say penurious, as the Swiss. The hotel

keepers miss the Anglo-Saxon visitors, for whom nothing was too luxurious, and who were always willing to pay a good price for the best food and accommodation. The hotel-servants too miss these travelers still more, as their tips were larger and more freely bestowed than those of any other people. The Swiss, on the other hand, very rarely tip generously, and in very many cases do not tip at all.

The bank report goes on to say that interned prisoners of war, to the number of some 3500, are welcome guests at some of the smaller hotels, though the pecuniary gain was very small, and often absorbed by the costs of renovation later. Naturally the hotel-keepers suffered greatly from the increase in the cost of foodstuffs and the impossibility of getting sufficient quantities of certain commodities at any price. The coal question was a particularly difficult one, and it was only with the greatest effort and the sacrifice of considerable sums of money that the hotels in many places were kept heated through the winter. Besides coal, wood, sawdust and roots of trees were freely used, and in this respect the extensive forests of the canton proved very valuable.

Another cause of anxiety, and of a certain loss of business, too, came through the restriction of the train service. The hotel-keepers, especially in the more distant places, complain very much of the cutting-off of express trains, as tourists are disinclined to spend so much time on the journey. Thus, in spite of the satisfactory number of visitors last year, it will be seen that the situation of the Graubünden hotel-keepers is not very rosy. Indeed, had it not been for the help of the state and the big cantonal banks, many of them would have been ruined. But the state stepped in and prevented creditors from forcing the collection of their debts.

In addition to this, a credit institution was formed which made advances to hotel-keepers amounting to nearly 8,000,000 francs. The capital will permit of loans up to a total of 10,000,000 francs, but if the war is not over before this limit has been reached, the situation of the hotels will be most precarious, as it is very doubtful if the state authorities will be disposed, or even able, to grant any further assistance.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Prosecution of Profiteers

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN.—Profiteering in the form of contingent fees on war contracts has been going on too long. It is already evident that contracts involving many millions of dollars have been awarded to manufacturers who have paid these fees to agents and go-betweens. It does not follow necessarily that inferior goods or materials will be palmed off on the government as the contingent fee system has the effect of sustaining a parasite class of middlemen whose profits are not fairly earned. They must depend for their success as go-betweens mainly on methods that cannot bear exposure. The Administration is fortunate in having gone after the profiteers of this stamp before being prodded by its critics. The public will be reassured, also—that same public which is being exhorted to practice economy on an unprecedented scale in order to pay the expenses of the war.

How Prohibition Works

KANSAS CITY STAR.—Prohibition is no longer a matter of discussion in Kansas. There was a time when you could start an argument as to the merits of the law almost anywhere, on the train, in the hotel lobby, in store, office or even in the homes. But that day has passed. As a matter of fact, there never has been a day in the 37 years of prohibition in which Kansas was inclined to go back to the saloon. The overwhelming sentiment of the State has been on the side of prohibition at all times. The people were too patient for many years with lax methods of law enforcement, and allowed the politicians to "play the game" in order to get the "wet" vote. But when the people spoke, the joints were closed.

Publicity Concerning Wheat Industry
NEW YORK WORLD.—The President's proclamation requiring owners of stockyards and live stock commission men to take out licenses under direction of the Secretary of Agriculture is presumably a step toward compelling full publicity in the whole meat industry. To take over the industry for government management would involve endless complications and difficulties without giving more play to the regulative forces of publicity than the license system now adopted. And publicity is the needful thing. Neither speculation nor manipulation of the markets nor extortion or profiteering can possibly thrive in the country's meat supply except in the dark. The light is now to be turned on.

American Indian Soldiers

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—There are not far from 10,000 Indians in the armies and navies of the United States, and most of them gained the uniforms by voluntary enlistment. Those who have gone to the front have rendered good service, and all, preparing or prepared, are remarkable for their fine physique. It may surprise the average white citizen to know that there are so many Indians left in this country. On June 30, 1917, the number of Indians in the United States was estimated at 336,000. It is doubtful if a census taken when the Pilgrims landed would have shown any more. No less an authority than Gen. Nelson A. Miles declares that from the first settlement of America by the whites down to the present hour, the American Indian has proved himself one of the finest fighting men in history. As an athlete, the Indian is a wonder.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Roald Amundsen, leader of the successful Norwegian expedition to the South Pole in 1912, has just left Christiania on a North Polar trip which will perhaps not permit his return within five years. He is planning to sail eastward from the Kara Sea along the coast of Siberia to the newly discovered Siberian Islands, and then drift across the Polar Sea to learn whether continental land exists north-east of Alaska, beyond Point Barrow. Amundsen is to have with him some of the men who went with him to the South Pole. The Norwegian Government and wealthy Norwegians are financing the trip. He will use the ship Maud. Amundsen only a few months ago was touring the United States, making pro-Ally speeches and arranging details for concessions by which he was able to stock his craft with some desired and desirable American goods. He is the son of a well-known shipbuilder, and grew up with craftsmen of the Norwegian service and with men of the sea. He had his training in both the theoretical and practical aspects of navigation under favoring auspices; and in 1901 he ventured on his first voyage to northern waters. From 1903 to 1906 he was hunting and making marine investigations in the waters off Spitzbergen and Greenland. During 1910-1911 he was cruising in the Gjøa in Arctic waters, and in 1912 led his famous expedition to the Antarctic. In the stout ship Fram, where his success made him an international celebrity and a major figure in the history of polar exploration.

Elizabeth Marbury of New York City, who is leading in a movement to organize the women of the country in a crusade against the patronage of daily newspapers and periodicals which are not unequivocally on the side of the United States and the other anti-German nations engaged in the war, is one of the leaders in a new calling for women which she has carried to a high degree of success. For many years she has acted with ability and enterprise as the "middleman" between the best English, French, and American playwrights and theater managers in the United States, negotiating terms, protecting copyright rights, guarding all legal complications, and in other ways making herself serviceable. She has led in successful efforts to induce legislative changes at Washington by which foreign authors' rights as makers of plays and novels have been protected; and for her service to French authors, especially playwrights, she has been decorated by the French Government. She writes for the press about affairs of the stage, and also on woman's claims to recognition as a factor in contemporary life, political and economic. Her enlistment in this new cause of fighting the pro-German press brings to her a versatile, trained, and resolute combatant who usually sees a thing through.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British National Federation of Women Workers, and honorable secretary of the central committee on women's employment, has recently been adopted by the local Labor Party as prospective Labor candidate for Stourbridge. This nomination gives Miss MacArthur the distinction of being the first woman candidate in Great Britain to be adopted by any political party, and it is interesting that she will stand primarily as representative of the Labor Party and not as a representative of women's organizations. Miss MacArthur, who is a Scotswoman, came to London about 15 years ago with plenty of determination, and with the intention of learning as much about social questions as she could in the shortest possible time. And it was under Mr. Sidney Webb's guidance that she set out on her course of "intensive" study. Mary MacArthur has probably done more than any other woman of her time in organizing women in industry. In 1907 she succeeded in reorganizing the Cradley Heath chain-makers—one of the worst sweated in-

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dustry in England—whose union at the time Miss MacArthur took the matter in hand had almost ceased to exist. It is therefore, specially interesting to know that the Cradley Heath chainmakers will form part of the electorate in the constituency for which Miss MacArthur is standing. Miss MacArthur was one of the members of the committee on labor supply, appointed by the Minister of Munitions, which drew up a scheme for the dilution of skilled labor. Since the outbreak of war she has worked tirelessly in the interests of the women munition workers. And the recognition by women of the advantage of organization has been shown during the last three years by the unprecedented rapid growth in membership of the National Federation of Women Workers. Miss MacArthur is a level-headed and energetic worker, who combines sound common sense with a large-hearted humanity and sympathy with the workers. In private life she is Mrs. W. C. Anderson, wife of Mr. W. C. Anderson, Labor member for Attercliffe, whom she married in 1911.

DUTY OF EMPLOYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Hon. T. W. Crothers, Canadian Minister of Labor, in writing to the general manager of a large business concern in Canada, says: "My own judgment is (you will pardon me for stating it so frankly) that it is the duty of the employer himself to adopt such means as may be found necessary for the maintenance of peace and contentment among his workmen. The fact that many succeed in doing so is strong evidence that it is neither necessary nor expedient that others should appeal to the government for drastic action whenever any labor disturbance is impending. Speaking generally, I have found working men reasonable and responsive to considerate, frank and fair treatment, but naturally they do not appreciate being entirely ignored concerning conditions, financial and otherwise—in enterprises in which they are engaged, and this especially under such conditions with high salaries and large profits."

HOUSING PLAN AT GUELPH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
GUELPH, Ont.—It is proposed to build 50 houses at once, of a kind and at a cost within the reach of the ordinary workers, who are to have the opportunity of buying the house at exactly cost price. The buildings will cost from \$1600 to \$2600, and operations will be carried on under the auspices of the Home Builders Association. Guelph business men and manufacturers are seriously handicapped in the matter of securing a sufficient number of men to carry on their activities successfully owing to the great lack of housing accommodation, and it is to remedy this condition that the Home Builders Association has been formed.

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DALLAS TO LOSE AVIATION CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Tex.—Formal announcement has been made by the War Department, through the commanding officer at Camp Dick, the aviation concentration camp at Dallas, that the camp will be abandoned on Aug. 31. The camp has been located at the Texas State Fair Grounds within the city of Dallas for the last seven or eight months, and during this time several thousand aviators and cadets have been concentrated there. The contract with the United States Government for the use of the fair park grounds expires on Aug. 31, and it is understood that Camp Dick will be moved to Columbus, O.

ERNEST SPAULDING SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Ernest Spaulding, a pastor in this city, has been convicted and sentenced to jail for 10 days, for having failed to report or claim exemption under the Military Service Act. Mr. Spaulding claimed to be a pastor with a congregation of 400 members and that the Bible Students' Association was a religious institution within the provisions of the Military Service Act, and as such the ministers were exempt from serving. Colonel Denison, the magistrate before whom the case came, said that the organization was not a church and that he was not going to say that any crowd that came before him was a church in order to escape military service. After serving his sentence Spaulding will be subject to the disposal of the military authorities.

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"Inside the Lines"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 "Inside the Lines," melodrama by Earl Derr Biggers, evening of July 1, 1918, at the Copley Theater. The cast: Mr. Almer, Leonard Craike; Mrs. Henry J. Sherman, Florence Le Clercq; Kitty Sherman, Ruth Allen; Henry J. Sherman, James A. Bliss; Willie Kimball, Owen T. Hewitt; Maria, Viola Roach; Mr. Capper, E. E. Clive; Major Bishop, Lionel Gienster; Lady Randall, Rosamund Newcombe; Jane Gerson, Betty Barnicoat; Mr. Reynolds, Nicholas Joy; Captain Woodhouse, B. N. Lewin; Jamilur Khan, Fred W. Permain; Maj.-Gen. George Randall, H. Conway Wingfield.

BOSTON, Mass.—Judging from the hearty reception of Mr. Derr Biggers' sprightly play last evening, it will stay for some weeks at the Copley. With further performances better pace will be achieved, mechanical difficulties smoothed out, entracte waits shortened, and the piece itself pruned. The audience was kept in the theater nearly an hour longer than necessary last evening. Mr. Derr Biggers has plotted his puzzle play cleverly, has woven it about uncommonly well-drawn characters, and has given the whole a sprinkling of his individual wit. The changes in the play, according to those who saw it before, have strengthened the rôle of the hero. It is somewhat of a question whether Mr. Lewin, Mr. Permain and Miss Barnicoat are well cast in the leads, but there can be only unanimous opinion as to the goodly quantity of fun that is provided by the unctuous Mr. Bliss, who knows how to be human and at the same time keenly effective in a theatrical way. Mr. Wingfield and Miss Newcombe are admirable as the settled English general and his good-humored wife, and Mr. Gienster is thoroughly the picture of a British minor officer. To Mr. Craike falls another of the difficult dialect parts that are so often his lot; and apart from a tendency to talk much too loud, he works faithfully for the plot. Mr. Clive was applauded for his brief scene, and Miss Le Clercq again proves how sound her feeling is for characterization.

"Flying With the Marines"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 from its Eastern Bureau
 NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Flying With the Marines," a series of pictures of aeronautics as practiced by the United States Marines in Florida, and which was shown at the Rivoli Theater last week, wins particular comment for several reasons. They are beyond doubt the most graphic pictures of flying this reviewer has seen. They present the flying antics of the Marines with a realism hitherto unequalled, and enhanced by a fine directing sense. Lieut. S. L. Rothapel, who directed the pictures, knew the value of a cloudy background for his human birds, and some of the cloud effects are worthy of paintings. The machines are shown not only in ordinary flight, but in "stunt" flying, including the graceful loop and the giddy tail spin. The climax in realism is reached when the audience is taken up with the camera, with other machines flying in and out of focus directly in the rear; and then the audience seems to fall toward the earth, in winding fashion, during the execution of a tail spin. The pictures illustrate in a thoroughly satisfying manner the day's flying of a marine aviator, and show his land duties as well.

The film men have protested, in Washington, any increase in the present war tax on admissions to motion picture shows; and at the same time the adoption of a taxation based on film rentals rather than manufactured footage has been urged. William A. Brady says that President Wilson told him the film scene is the greatest conveyor of public information to the masses. He argues that the 10 per cent tax on admissions is sufficient, and that raising it would close nearly half the film houses and produce less revenue.

Photoplay Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Ethel Clayton has begun her first Paramount picture, "The Silver King." Henry Arthur Jones' famous melodrama, is being made. A war story is being filmed with Private Peat in the leading rôle; and cantonment scenes have been taken at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

A barrage of fireworks is used by Billy Holiday to hold back a mob until it is ready to listen to reason in "Hit-the-Trail Holiday." This is but one of several well-thought-out details of a workmanlike scenario by Emerson and Look. Sometimes one sees good acting in a conventional story, like that of Sessue Hayakawa and the other Japanese in "The Bravest Way," but all too often there are merely stentil performances in a formula play.

Miss Emily Stevens is always interesting, whether or not one agrees altogether with some of her characterization details; and it is her intelligent and high individual acting which makes the generally mediocre studio work of the Metro film, "A Man's World," tolerable. The routine scenario makes the main coincidence of the story no more credible than did the original play by Rachel Crothers. Miss Florence Short, except in her exaggerated climax, is a worthy companion of Miss Stevens, and Frederick Truendell is satisfactory as the worldly publisher of the heroine's novel, which relates his own selfish adventures. The chafy and illogical lighting of this picture reminds one of the motion picture of five years ago. In a painter's studio, where much of the action passes, no sun-

shine comes through the skylight, yet at night the moonlight pours through.

In "How Could You, Jean?" Miss Mary Pickford appears as a society girl who loses her money and is forced to turn cook, giving the actress full play for her talents as an ingenue-soubrette. The rich youth in the case, played by Casson Ferguson, secures employment as a hired man to be near the girl. The scenario is by Frances Marion from a story by Miss Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd. Whatever the story may have been, the scenario is commonplace enough and the directing is in keeping. The production will add nothing to Miss Pickford's reputation. It is another example of the futility of the motion picture art in its present state, and another argument for the introduction of drastic measures looking to the improvement in the directing of productions which otherwise may be done by competent persons, with adequate mechanical helps, but which lack the vivifying spark which artistic directing alone can give.

In "The Lesson" Miss Constance Talmadge gives an interesting performance in a trite story, relying upon imaginative thinking for her effects instead of making the mistake too often evident in current photoplay work of consciously manipulating the features. Joseph Kilgour's good acting in a dual rôle in "The House of Gold" lends value to this machine-made Metro film. In this picture is once more seen an absurd mingling of painted scenery with that of nature. Less money might well have been spent on splendid interiors and more on making the exteriors right.

VIENNA PRESS ON ROME CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—The Viennese press has poured scorn and ridicule upon the congress of oppressed nationalities recently held in Rome, but an article on the subject in the semi-official Fremdenblatt, while joining in the general chorus and describing the congress as being merely a huge comedy, cleverly stage-managed by Italian adepts, nevertheless struck a serious note as well. "This was, indeed," it writes, "nothing more than a comedy, but in politics a clever comedy should not be undervalued. It must be admitted that the majority of those who went to Rome as the representatives of the nations oppressed by the Hapsburg régime—the Czechs, Poles, Jugo-Slavs and Rumanians—in addition to the Italian irredentists, were men of but little importance. But when a group of the most distinguished politicians of Italy; when a former Italian Minister, and Secretaries of State, competent members of Parliament, and leaders of public opinion, conclude with these second-rate individuals an Italo-Slav alliance against Austria-Hungary; when, on top of this, not only the Italian press, but that of France and England also, begins to dream of revolutions in Prague and Agram, revolutions designed to destroy Austria-Hungary, this becomes a thing to which we must devote our careful attention."

"This Italo-Slav alliance does not, it is true, possess real basis. The Czech and Polish questions are extremely remote from Italian interests; while if contact is to be established between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs it will be a case of extremes meeting. But a positive result of the Congress of Rome is this; that Italy announces her desire to undertake the protection of the irredentists in Austria-Hungary. By this she takes over the rôle played by Russia since the Crimean War, and initiates a policy which, however insignificant its effect may be during the war, will after the war, be of great importance. It will be of great consequence to us to watch how this policy is developed in Italy in the near future."

"We are informed that the comedy of yesterday will, in all probability and in spite of everything, have serious consequences. If our future treaty of peace with Italy is to follow the lines customary between states that desire to live in peace and friendship, it will then be important to know whether Italy intends to take the treaty as formulated seriously, since in stating our conditions of peace we must be guided accordingly."

WHEAT PRICE UPHELD BY SENATE ACTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate by an overwhelming majority has refused to yield to House opposition to an increase in the government's minimum guarantee for wheat to \$2.50 per bushel. A motion of Majority Leader Martin proposing to instruct the Senate conferees to abandon the Senate price increase amendment to the annual agricultural bill was defeated, 46 to 19.

The Senate's action caused continuance of the deadlock over the \$28,000,000 appropriation measure and prevented its passage at the beginning of the government's fiscal year. Enactment of an emergency resolution to provide needed funds for the Department of Agriculture, pending settlement of the wheat dispute, is under consideration.

STATE CONTROL OF EDUCATION URGED

Proposal Before Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Would Make For Uniformity and Eliminate Home Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 BOSTON, Mass.—Growing strength of a movement in Massachusetts to establish a more inclusive and a more positive state interest in the education of its citizens, as opposed to the so-called home-rule theory, has found expression in the Constitutional Convention now sitting at the State House. A special committee has brought in a favorable report of a proposed article of amendment to the state constitution, which, if accepted at the polls next November, would be a declaration by the people that the state should exercise its complete duty in furnishing education.

The proposed amendment reads as follows: "In providing for education at the public expense it is the duty of the State to secure as nearly as possible the maintenance of uniform standards of instruction throughout the Commonwealth."

It was reported by Prof. George B. Churchill of Amherst for the special committee named by President John L. Bates to consider, in particular, constitutional problems arising out of the world war. The committee divided 8 to 3 in favor of the amendment. The dissenters are Judge James M. Morton of Fall River, Martin M. Lomasney, the Democratic ward leader of Boston, and Edwin U. Curtis, former Mayor of Boston.

Home rule is declared to be standing in the way of educational progress in Massachusetts. Strong and oftentimes successful efforts have been employed to keep the State, especially through its Legislature, from doing anything that the cities and towns were themselves capable of doing, but which they failed to do. This factor, it is claimed, tends to keep politics in local school affairs, especially in Boston.

As an example, the opposition manifested to the law enacted by the recent Legislature, establishing a minimum salary of \$550 annually for all public school teachers in the State, is cited. The antagonists of the movement, employing the home rule argument, declared this question should be settled by each individual community, and without dictation from the State.

Those who object to this theory contend that education should not be governed by the mere chance of locality, but that it should be universal and equally available for all citizens, and that it is the duty of the government to create the equal opportunity.

There is no attempt of the advocates of a wider state interest in education to overlook the fact that the state undoubtedly has the power to do all which they seek to accomplish. The Legislature can enact the necessary laws without the constitutional amendment now proposed.

Why, then, encumber the constitution? The answer to natural query, as stated by friends of the proposition, is that the voice of the people of the State should be definitely expressed on this subject. Rather than a delegation of additional authority, then, the contemplated amendment partakes of the character of a declaration of public policy. Should the people at the polls declare it the duty of the

State to provide uniform educational privileges, it is stated that the home rule argument would be largely without force thereafter; future legislatures could not reasonably refuse to pass laws under the home rule plea. More state aid could be granted, which would be particularly valuable in the development of continuation schools. The special convention committee had several propositions before it. One was an amendment in favor of an entire system of education for the State, to educate its citizens for the civil service. The amendment reported was the only one upon which the committee could agree.

THE POLICY OF THE JUGO-SLAV DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—The decision of the Socialist parties in the Jugo-Slav territories to join in the movement for an independent and united Jugo-Slavia was embodied in a resolution adopted at the Socialist May Day celebration in Agram. This resolution, which is to be submitted for adoption to local meetings throughout the Jugo-Slav territories, reads in part as follows:

"The Croat proletariat, for the first time in this terrible war, is in a position to celebrate the 1st of May by manifesting its unalterable fidelity to Socialist ideals."

"As its first word it raises an ardent protest against the war which is devastating Europe today, to satisfy imperialistic ambitions. The Croat and Slovene proletariat, true to its socialistic convictions, demands that this war finish quickly in such a way that a durable peace may be assured. A durable and just peace it considers to be possible only when the natural and just tendencies of every individual nation are satisfied, so as to assure its complete national liberty, independence and sovereignty. And the assembled Social Democrats consider that such liberty, independence and sovereignty can be assured, in the present degree of development of human society, only in absolutely free, independent, national states, namely, in states whose political boundaries coincide with their ethnographical boundaries. Accordingly, the proletariat of Croatia and Slavonia, faithful to former decisions of national and international Socialist congresses, and with special regard to the social conferences held in Belgrade and Laibach, assumes the standpoint that Slovenes, Croats and Serbs are one single nation, and that consequently all the attributes of a nation belong to them too. Therefore, this nation has the eternal right to establish its own united, free and independent government."

The resolution goes on to describe the world-wide victory of socialism as the most essential guarantee of a durable peace, and calls for the re-establishment of the Socialist Internationale, and the recognition by all its members of the justice of national self-determination.

SOCIALIST PARTY ORGAN
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 from its Western Bureau
 CHICAGO, Ill.—The Eye-Opener, which became the unofficial organ of the American Socialist Party when the American Socialist, the party organ, lost its second class mailing privileges, is changing from a weekly to a monthly basis, it announces in the current issue. The national executive committee voted recently to purchase the Eye-Opener and conduct it "as a strictly party and Socialist organ."

COLUMBIA MAKES DRILL COMPULSORY

All Students at That College Will Be Required to Enroll in Reserve Officers Training Corps Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Nicholas Murray Butler announces complete plans for introducing compulsory military training into the undergraduate branch of Columbia University. The plans call for enrolling all students of Columbia College in the Reserve Officers Training Corps to be put in operation at Columbia next fall.

Other institutions have divided the student body vertically by giving two distinct curricula, one consisting solely of military work and the other of the studies normally leading to the bachelor of arts degree.

The Columbia plan is calculated to train men quickly for military service and make them eligible for camp training leading to commissions, but at the same time it will fit them for civil life after the war. The students will not be divided, by their choice of courses, into those who sacrifice civil education for military training and those who sacrifice the latter for the former.

Under this plan all physically fit students must take military training next session. Every student, unless excused by the department of physical education, will be required to take every week two hours of physical education supplementary to his military training. In so far as is practicable, participation in an athletic sport or sports will be accepted as meeting this requirement.

But such offer of substitution cannot be made until the student has passed what is called the "Group A test." This requires him to make a high jump of 3 feet 10 inches, a bar vault of 4 feet 6 inches, a rope climb of 20 feet and one lap on an indoor track, 175 yards, in 25 seconds. This test will be given in October and May, and students failing to pass will enroll in physical education classes. Having passed this test, the student must register in a recognized athletic sport.

It develops that Secretary of War Baker has outlined the federal policy toward college military training in the following letter to President Butler:

"Military instruction under officers and non-commissioned officers of the army will be provided in every institution of college grade which enrolls for the instruction 100 or more able-bodied students over 18. The necessary military equipment will, so far as possible, be provided by the government. There will be created a military training unit in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary, but all students

over 18 will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment will constitute the student a member of the Army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the President. It will, however, be the policy of the government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached 21, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under 18, and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units. Provision will be made for coordinating the Reserve Officers Training Corps system, which exists in about one-third of the collegiate institutions, with this broader plan."

RUSSELLITE LEADERS ARE DENIED BAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Release under bail has been denied to Joseph F. Rutherford and the seven other leaders of the International Bible Students Association, affiliated with the so-called Pastor Russell movement, each of whom was sentenced recently, by Federal Judge Howe, to serve 20 years imprisonment on each of four counts involving violation of the espionage law.

Motion for release under bail, made by counsel for the defense, was denied by Federal Judge Manton without any statement as to the merits of the case. Counsel asserted that there had been bias on the part of the government, and that the defendants should be released on bail pending determination of their appeal.

MUST SIGN LOYALTY PLEDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Every principal, teacher and employee of the St. Louis public schools must sign a pledge of loyalty to the United States before they can take up their duties next September. The Board of Education has made loyalty one of the first considerations in the school personnel's qualifications. All who refuse to sign will be automatically dropped from employment. More than 3500 employees, a large proportion of them of German antecedents, are affected.

CITY AGENT PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

Objection Raised to New York City Proposal to Extend Unofficial Authority in Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The vice-president of the Board of Aldermen has proposed an ordinance which would provide that each alderman should appoint, to serve without compensation, a "city agent" for every election district in his aldermanic district. The ordinance further provides that each alderman might refer any matter or inquiry affecting his aldermanic district to the city agent in that district, who would investigate and report back to the alderman.

Further than this, the city agents, with power to act on their own initiative, would find it their duty to "observe and report" to the alderman or to the clerk of the board, "all matters relating to the health, comfort, convenience and welfare of the people" of the district; "the manner in which all provisions of law and ordinance are enforced," and the manner in which "various public institutions and agencies concerned with the public health, comfort, convenience and welfare are performing their functions."

It is asserted that the danger involved in this proposed ordinance is that it would establish a group of representatives of the aldermen, who would have the appearance of official authority, yet without possessing actual power.

Not the least of the objections to the ordinance is that it would allow such agents of the aldermen to "observe," report on and make recommendations in connection with public health.

NEWSPAPERS RAISE PRICES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Three local papers, the Journal, Evening Tribune and Daily News, have increased their price from 1 to 2 cents a copy. The Morning Tribune recently increased its price from 1 to 2 cents. The Sunday issues of the Journal and Tribune will be 6 cents instead of 5.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

III. 3. 2. 1. 1.

Boston, Mass.

Page 4

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATIONAL DOUBLES COMMENCE TODAY

Seventy Matches in Men's Singles Decided Monday in Annual Tennis Event—Leading Stars Have Little Difficulty Winning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Seventy matches decided in the men's singles of the national clay court tennis championships at the South Side Tennis Club Monday, crowded out the field of numerous players, both Chicago and visitors. There were a few upsets, but the leading stars of the tournament, both from this city and out of town, came through the first and second rounds with little difficulty.

W. T. Tilden, 24, the tall Philadelphia, showed conspicuous form in his two victories of the day, it being impossible for an opponent to pass him on the court. C. S. Garland Jr., the Pittsburgh youth who was runner-up to Tilden in the Western Pennsylvania championships last week, played in fine form, his clever game attracting the gallery. Davidson Ober of St. Louis won two matches in the day and was pushed in neither. F. O. Jostles, another St. Louisian, displayed even better form in the second round and eliminated C. S. Egan, the Jacksonville, Fla., champion, 6-2, 6-3.

The Florida man's lobbying game failing to stop Jostles' hard drives. Two other Southerners, J. B. Adoue Jr. of Dallas, Tex., and R. R. Harrison of Birmingham, Ala., were prominent.

Against this display of skill by the out-of-town stars, such Chicago players as W. T. Hayes, the national clay court champion of 1911, Samuel Hardy, winner of the event in 1917, W. S. Miller, E. E. Olsner and A. L. Green Jr. sped through their opposition. Olsner eliminated George Parsmore of St. Louis, 6-0, 6-3, the latter being one of the most prominent youths developed by the annual municipal public parks tournaments in St. Louis. W. S. Miller scored a complete shutout over D. J. Hodges of Tecumseh, Mich., 6-0, 6-0.

A. C. Snow, a veteran Chicagoan, who was a factor in the western championship 20 years ago, played a remarkably cool game against P. V. Bowen of Buffalo, N. Y., and eliminated the latter in three close sets, 4-6, 8-6, 7-5.

The men's doubles will begin today, and will bring into action 45 teams. The women's events will not start until tomorrow. The committee in charge, from the turnout of players and interest shown in the men's title play, regard the tournament as most successful, particularly when it is undertaken as a side issue, in war time. The popularity of the events exceeds that of tournaments for years before the war. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round
Davidson Ober, St. Louis, defeated J. M. Lewis, Pittsburgh, 6-0, 6-2.
Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated L. J. Lunn, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3.
F. V. Bowen, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated H. E. Cragin, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.
W. S. Miller, Chicago, defeated D. J. Hodges, Tecumseh, Mich., 6-0, 6-0.
W. T. Tilden, 24, Philadelphia, defeated R. J. Hubbell, Evanston, Ill., 6-0, 6-2.
P. T. O'Brien, Chicago, defeated H. Molo, Dubuque, Ia., by default.
R. K. Engle, Chicago, defeated G. D. Holmes, Toronto, Ont., by default.
F. O. Jostles, St. Louis, defeated R. L. James, Saratoga, N. Y., by default.
O. S. Chaffee, Chicago, defeated R. L. James, Saratoga, N. Y., by default.
P. S. Brain, Minneapolis, by default.
E. B. Pierson, Chicago, defeated Harold Chapman, St. Louis, by default.
J. H. McKnight, Chicago, defeated H. L. Beyer, Grinnell, Ia., 6-2, 6-1.
C. S. Rose, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated J. Holbrook, Chicago, by default.
L. C. Nutter, Maywood, Ill., defeated J. H. Evans, Chicago, 6-2, 7-5.
T. H. Cochran, Chicago, defeated A. B. Calson, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3.
C. O. Carver, Chicago, defeated J. O. Roberts, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.
E. H. Fabrice, Chicago, defeated W. H. Granger, New York, by default.
J. P. Bennett, Chicago, defeated Rich Curran Jr., Chicago, 6-1, 6-4.
W. S. Salt, Chicago, defeated N. R. Engle, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.
R. H. Brown, Chicago, defeated H. S. Knox, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.
C. E. Wilson, Chicago, defeated S. D. Popelson, Chicago, 6-3, 6-4.
C. J. Weber, Chicago, defeated Benjamin Adler, Chicago, by default.
A. C. Snow, Chicago, defeated W. H. Sterling, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1.
T. R. Hollingshead, St. Louis, defeated P. H. Fox, Chicago, 6-2, 6-0.
P. H. Davenport, Chicago, defeated Milton Avery, Chicago, by default.
Walter Kramer, Chicago, defeated J. W. Dunbar, Chicago, 6-2, 6-0.
W. Campbell, Chicago, defeated B. W. Jones, Chicago, by default.
C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated A. S. Merrigold, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.
Roland Constant, Chicago, defeated P. E. Watson, Chicago, by default.
D. F. Wiley, Evanston, Ill., defeated H. J. Schiff, Chicago, by default.
J. B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, Tex., defeated H. D. Warner, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.
Harold Forster, Chicago, defeated R. W. McMillan, Boston, by default.
T. W. Hendrick, Buffalo, defeated R. F. Farnum, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.
R. A. W. Arnold, Chicago, defeated G. A. Moore, Chicago, by default.
Pierce Ward, Chicago, defeated C. H. Rasmussen, Detroit, by default.
G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated J. A. Gatz, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.
R. H. Harrison, Chicago, Ala., defeated Thomas Davies, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.
J. Kerr, Chicago, defeated Paul Bennett, Toronto, Ont., by default.
Davis Roberts, Chicago, defeated N. L. Ritchie, Chicago, 6-2, 6-0.
Bernard Nath, Chicago, defeated M. J. Hoppe, Chicago, by default.
L. H. Waldner, Chicago, Ill., defeated L. R. Campbell, Chicago, 6-1, 6-4.
J. F. Day, Chicago, defeated W. E. Keady, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.
Alfred Bennett, Chicago, defeated L. T. Rountree, Chicago, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5.
B. J. Luydens, Chicago, defeated C. L. Fredericks, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.
Wilbur Jackson, Chicago, defeated E. B. Loring, Chicago, 16-6, 4-6.
E. H. Hess, Chicago, defeated F. A. Cohen, Chicago, 6-4, 10-8.
Edward Gubner, Chicago, defeated George Parsmore, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-3.

JUNIOR GOLF IN THE THIRD ROUND

Winners of This Afternoon's Contests Will Meet Tomorrow in Final Rounds for the Massachusetts Championship

DRAWINGS FOR THIRD ROUND
Philip Barry, Milton High School, vs. J. A. Brown, Phillips Grammar School.
P. C. Madden, Watertown High School, vs. W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester.
E. B. Manning, Watertown High School, vs. Edward Lowery, Newton Technical School.
R. S. Phillips, Milton High School, vs. N. T. Lovell, Newton High School.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—Eight of the 56 junior golfers who started out Monday in the qualifying round of the annual Massachusetts championship tournament on the links of the Alhambra Golf Club are now left in the running and they are meeting this afternoon in the third round, the four winners of these matches competing tomorrow morning in the semi-final round.

The second round of match play was contested this morning and as a rule the matches were fairly interesting. F. C. Madden of Watertown High School and F. G. Munroe of Beverly High School, had a fine contest, the former winning by 1 up.

A match that attracted considerable interest was the one between Edward Lowery of Newton Technical School and R. B. Burgess of Quincy High School. In the qualifying round Monday Burgess turned in a card of 76 as against one of 78 for Lowery, but the latter showed better golf today and had a medal card of 74 for the 18 holes, which gave him a victory of 3 and 1. His card follows:

First nine 4 6 4 4 4 3 5 3-37
Second nine 4 6 4 4 3 5 2 4-37-74

The hardest fought match was that between W. A. Whitcomb of Worcester, and C. B. Bowles of Springfield, the former winning by 1 up in 19 holes. Bowles gave a very brilliant exhibition of putting, making a 15-foot putt at the ninth hole for a brilliant 2. Whitcomb outdrew his rival all through the match. Their cards were very good, Bowles getting a 73 for the 18 holes, and Whitcomb a 74. They follow:

Whitcomb 5 5 4 3 3 4 4 5 3-36
Bowles 4 5 5 4 3 4 3 5 2-35
Whitcomb 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 6 4-35-71
Bowles 5 2 4 4 3 4 3 7 3-35-73
Whitcomb 4
Bowles 5

The most one-sided match was between Philip Barry of Milton High School and A. G. Alexander of Wellesley High School, the former winning by 6 and 5. The summary:

Second Round Match Play
Philip Barry, Milton High School, defeated A. G. Alexander, Wellesley High School, 6 and 5.
F. C. Madden, Watertown High School, defeated F. G. Munroe, Beverly High School, 1 up.
Edward Lowery, Newton Technical School, defeated R. B. Burgess, Quincy High School, 3 and 1.
J. A. Brown, Phillips Grammar School, defeated J. H. O'Hare, Brighton High School, 5 and 4.
W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester, defeated C. B. Bowles, Springfield, 1 up (19 holes).
C. E. Manning, Watertown High School, defeated W. W. Burgess, Quincy High School, 2 and 1.
R. S. Phillips, Milton High School, defeated D. B. Jones, Country Day School, 3 and 1.
N. T. Lovell, Newton High School, defeated C. G. Cooper, Fessenden School, 2 and 1.

Philip Barry of Quincy High and A. J. Stutz of Worcester, tied for the low score in the qualifying round, each turning in a card of 74. Stutz, however, withdrew from the competition, as he later discovered that, due to a change in the rules this year, he was over age and ineligible to compete. Thirty-two qualified for match play with scores up to 84.

The first round of the match play was contested Monday afternoon and in most instances the favorites came through to the second round. One exception to this was the victory scored by Alexander over Oscar Rice Jr., of Newton Classical School, 1 up (19 holes). Neither boy played very good golf in this match. At the extra hole Alexander had a 4, while Rice made a poor shot on his second.

Stutz defeated N. T. Lovell in this round, 3 and 2, but as the winner withdrew, Lovell went into the second round. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
Philip Barry, Quincy High, defeated H. T. Burgess, Quincy High, 1 up.
A. G. Alexander, Wellesley High, defeated Oscar Rice Jr., Newton Classical, 1 up (19 holes).
J. A. Brown, Phillips Grammar, defeated H. J. O'Hare, Brighton High, 5 and 4.
W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester North High, defeated E. E. Baker, Waltham High, 3 and 2.
W. W. Burgess, Quincy High, defeated W. J. Quinn, Our Lady's High, 4 and 3.
C. E. Manning, Watertown, defeated F. F. Phillips, Milton Academy, 2 and 1.
Edward Lowery, Newton High, defeated Daniel Sullivan, Newton Technical, 7 and 5.
R. S. Phillips, Quincy High, defeated W. J. Doherty, Newton Classical, 2 up.
D. B. Jones, Country Day, defeated H. M. Biscoe Jr., Taft School, 2 and 1.
R. S. Phillips, Milton Academy, defeated G. F. Aubach, Quincy High, 3 and 1.
C. G. Cooper, Fessenden, defeated Thomas Igo, Mechanic Arts, 3 and 2.
A. J. Stutz, Holy Cross, defeated N. T. Lovell, Newton High, 3 and 2.

EVANS AND WOOD WIN
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Over \$2000 was realized Monday for an American war fund at an exhibition golf match in which Charles Evans Jr. and W. K. Wood of Chicago defeated R. T. Jones and Perry Adair of Atlanta, Ga., 5 and 3.

DRAFT BOARD CALLS CRUISE
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Walter Cruise, outfielder with the St. Louis Nationals, received word Monday to report to his draft board at Sylacauga, Ala., for special examination. He had originally been placed in class 3.

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BARGER JOINS LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—O. H. Wathen, president of the Louisville American Association Club, Monday announced that he had purchased Cyrus Barger, former manager of the Memphis Southern Association team. Barger, a pitcher, is a former member of the Brooklyn Nationals.

PICKUPS

Judging from Monday evening's result, "Twilight" baseball will not prove to be much of a success in the major leagues.

Not a home run was made in either major league yesterday, but that was largely due to the fact that Pitcher Ruth did not play.

Manager Mack is finding the veteran O'Dring a valuable man to have around this year. He not only plays a fine game in the outfield, but he went to second base yesterday and played well.

The Chicago White Sox have now fallen to sixth place in the American League standing, but this is due to the dropping out of star players and not to any falling off in the managing ability of Manager Rowland.

The Boston Nationals appear to have picked up a most promising infielder in J. L. Smith. He can play second, third or short well and is very fast on the bases. In recent games he has also showed some fine batting.

The stockholders of the St. Louis National League club are finding it a difficult proposition raising the \$350,000 due the former owner. The showing which the team has made has handicapped them considerably.

And now the Chicago White Sox have lost Outfielder Felsch. He was easily the star batsman and fielder of the team and was the fifth player to quit this summer. Outfielder Jackson, Pitchers Faber and Williams and Catcher Lynn being the others.

BOSTON PLANS FOR SWIMMERS

Attractive List of Events Has Been Arranged to Be Held in the Charles River Basin

BOSTON, Mass.—An attractive list of events has been arranged for the amateur swimming races which are to be held in the Charles River Basin, July 4 under auspices of the city of Boston. The first event will start at 9 o'clock. Entries close today.

There are three handicap events and a fancy diving event under the sanction of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. First prize in each event will be a wrist watch; second prize a gold medal and third prize a silver medal. The handicap events are 100-yards, 440-yards and half-mile.

There will also be four events for enlisted men in army and navy and naval reserves. Prizes in these events will be wrist watches. The races are half-mile open; 100 yards for navy; 100 yards for army and relay race open to army and navy teams.

Three junior races for boys under 16 years of age and two for girls under the same age are also on the program. The boys' events are a 50-yard and a 100-yard swim and a diving contest. The girls' events are 50 and 100-yard swims.

SCOTTISH TEAM WINS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Association football teams selected from English League and Scottish League players met in a charity international game at Celtic Park, Glasgow, June 8. McLean, of Third Lanark, and Archibald, Glasgow Rangers, gave the Scottish side a victory of 2 goals to 0, before a crowd of 45,000 people.

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ST. LOUIS PASSES THE WHITE SOX

Browns Win Double-Header From the World Champions—New York Also Wins

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost Pts won 1917
New York 37 26 587 588
Boston 39 28 582 627
Cleveland 40 31 563 484
Washington 38 33 522 375
St. Louis 33 38 458 327
Chicago 30 34 469 461
Detroit 27 36 429 500
Philadelphia 22 41 349 349

RESULTS MONDAY
New York 9, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

BOSTON, Mass.—The St. Louis Browns are today occupying fifth place in the American League baseball championship standing as the result of their double victory over the Chicago White Sox Monday afternoon, by scores of 2 to 0 and 4 to 3.

New York again took the lead from Boston by winning an easy game from the Philadelphia Athletics, 9 to 2, while the Red Sox were not playing. Cleveland won the other game in this league, defeating Detroit, 4 to 1.

ST. LOUIS TAKES TWO GAMES FROM CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago lacked the necessary speed Monday and St. Louis won both games of a double-header, 2 to 0 and 4 to 3, respectively. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 2
Batteries—Houck, Rogers and Nunnaker; Danforth and Schalk. Winning pitcher—Rogers.

SECOND GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0—4 12 2
Chicago 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3 6 2
Batteries—Davenport and Seaver; Wolfgang, Benz and Jacobs. Schalk. Losing pitcher—Benz.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ATHLETICS, 9 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—New York routed Gregg in the first inning Monday and won as it pleased, making 13 hits and being favored with eight errors by Philadelphia. The score was 9 to 2. Kopp returned here to play until called to camp, about the middle of July.

Davidson, the Athletics' second baseman, resigned Monday, notifying Manager Mack that he could see no future for him in baseball. Dugan, who resigned last week, telegraphed Mack that he would return to the game within a few days. The score:

NEW YORK 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—13 12 2
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 7 8
Batteries—Caldwell and Hannah; Greck, Adams, Holmes and McAvoy. Losing pitcher—Greck.

CLEVELAND TAKES FINAL FROM DETROIT

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland defeated Detroit, 4 to 1, in the final game of the series Monday. It was Cumbe's second victory of the series. Although hit harder than Cunningham, he was effective with men on bases. The score:

CLEVELAND 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Cleveland 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 x—4 7 2
Detroit 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 10 2
Batteries—Cumbe and O'Neill; Cunningham and Yelle.

FRESHMAN WINS HIS LETTER

TROY, N. Y.—W. A. Armstrong of Buffalo, a member of the 1921 class of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has the unusual distinction among college freshmen of winning his letter, the "R," in three different branches of athletics during his first collegiate year. Armstrong played left tackle on the varsity football team last fall, after four years in that position at a Buffalo high school. He next won a place on the varsity hockey team, and finally without previous experience in field athletics won places in throwing the hammer, shot and discus.

MANY ENTRIES FOR A. A. U. EVENTS

Estimated That Over 20,000 Individuals Are to Compete in the Games Thursday in the Metropolitan A. A. U. District

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of athletics in the metropolitan district of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States are predicting that the athletic games to be held in this city Thursday will be the biggest ever held in any part of the United States, as W. J. Lee, chairman of the committee on athletics and games, who is in charge of the track and field sports, has announced that over 20,000 individual entries have been received for the events which will take place at the 50 parks and athletic fields in this city.

There are 500 events scheduled, and the participants in them will include representatives of public schools, playgrounds, Y. M. C. A.s and athletic clubs. Many of the district's leading A. A. U. performers have consented to do their utmost for the success of the games, and while there are a number of faces prominent in celebrations of former years which will be missed Thursday, capable exhibitions can be expected from the local athletic ranks.

The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station heads the list of local camps in point of representatives entered. A collection of 30 sailor-athletes has been granted holiday leaves from their naval training and will strive for prizes at the various playgrounds and athletic fields. Some of those who will compete for Pelham are W. F. Gordon, track captain, formerly of the New York A. C.; George Dornell, formerly of the Boys' Club, 300-yard champion; K. S. Caldwell, runner-up for the local pole vaulting championship; C. B. Clark, former New York A. C. athlete; Charlie Pores, national five-mile champion, and J. H. Seacamp, a shot-put star.

Swimming meets at seven Manhattan interior baths have been arranged, and in these 40 events will be contested. This branch of the day's sports has attracted wide attention and many entries, including that of a team from Pelham Bay Naval Training Station.

Baseball will furnish another attraction. At the sheep meadow in Central Park the biggest game of the day will be played under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The contending teams will be sailors from the U. S. S. Granite State and the naval overseas transportation service, and they will struggle for the championship of the third naval district.

At Pelham Bay Naval Training Station embryo sailors will make up two teams to battle for the station championship under the supervision of Lieut.-Commander W. B. Franklin, and at Camp Upton army recruits will battle for the camp baseball title under Capt. Frank Gluck, athletic director, and Lieut. D. E. Boyle.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to first, second and third in the track and field competitions, while silver cups will be presented to the winning baseball teams.

JUNIOR FINAL ON TODAY

LEADING HOTELS AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Runs Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

Are You Going to Boston?
Women going to Boston will find the FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE one of the largest hotels in the world exclusively for women, a delightful place to stop. A minimum of comfort at a minimum of cost. Rates: American plan, 75 cents per day and up. Special rates, board and room by the week. Address: 11 East Newton Street, Boston.

The Oceanside
Marblehead Neck, Mass.
NOW OPEN
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME
A beautiful location on the NORTH SHORE. Bathing, tennis, 11th season. Booklets, A. H. & E. LARK, Props.

Old Natick Inn
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.
Large, comfortable rooms.
Suites with bath. Excellent table.
Garage accommodations.
Seventeen miles from Boston.
Tel. Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

The Bellevue
Beach Bluff, Mass. NORTH SHORE
NOW OPEN
Booklet on Request. Tel. Lynn 8480.
L. M. STEVENS, Proprietor

Hotel Aborn
and COTTAGES
MAGNOLIA, MASS.
H. A. HASKELL, Prop.
On Famous North Shore of Massachusetts Bay

GLADSTONE HOTEL
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
ACCOMMODATES 250 GUESTS
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
Modern 100 Rooms with Private Bath.
Facing the Ocean.
Rates \$5 per day up.
Four Acres in Lawn and Shade. Send for Booklet.

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BOSTON, MASS.

When in Boston don't fail to try our famous Sea Food Dinner..... \$1.50
Steamed or Fried Clams..... \$1.00
Baked Chicken Lobster..... 1.00
Also a FISH AND BAKERY DEPARTMENT
Phone Hay 3528

MONTREAL AND TORONTO AIRPOST
Details of First Exchange of the Mail via Aeroplane Between Two Canadian Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. — The Royal Aerial Mail Service between Montreal and Toronto was inaugurated on Monday morning, June 24, when at 10:15 Captain Bryan Peck, of the Royal Air Force, accompanied by his mechanic, rose in the air, from the new aviation grounds at Bois Franc, in his Curtiss biplane and flew westward. Two days before, Captain Peck had arrived in Montreal from Toronto by the air route, after a rapid trip, in which his speed, while flying, averaged a hundred miles an hour. He stopped at Deseronto en route, and came most of the way at an altitude of 4500 feet.

The first mail consignment ever sent by air in Canada comprised only official government correspondence.

Special dispatches received from Toronto by the officials of the Aerial League showed that after a six-hour flight from Montreal, Captain Peck alighted at Leaside Camp at 4:55 in the afternoon. The distance by rail is 233 miles and the best train time is a little over eight hours. He had a very fine trip under good weather conditions and without engine trouble. He lost about forty minutes through landing to replenish his gasoline supply at Kingston, about half way.

Mr. G. R. Lighthall, secretary of the Aerial League, in Montreal, stated that the idea of this special mail service was to prove the feasibility of the establishment of an aerial mail service between Montreal and Toronto. This, he said, would pave the way for the useful employment of some of the thousands of skilled Canadian aviators who would be available after the war.

"We are really blazing the way for the future developments," Mr. Lighthall said, "and the present experiment will undoubtedly prove an historical occasion."

PLAN TO MAKE PARK A GARDEN
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Mayor J. J. Fern of Honolulu is planning to turn Kaimuki Park into a war garden and it has been proposed that the entire area be planted to sweet potatoes. County prisoners will care for the garden until harvest time and then the crop will go to government use.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE LOVING HEART"
AT THE NEW, LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"The Loving Heart," drama by Henrietta Leslie and John Dymock, at the New Theater, London. The cast: The King of France.....Alfred Brydson Arnold, Count of Ventadour.....Basil Gill Duke Jerome of Navarre.....C. Jervis-Walter The Magister Pasquius Truismegistus.....George R. Foss

LONDON, England.—Scenery and dresses go a long way in helping one to enjoy a romantic drama, and at the New Theater everything was done to please the eye. When the curtain went up in the first act, the figure of the magician in bright scarlet against the deep purple hangings of a majestic bed, made one more or less indifferent as to what was being talked about.

However, one learnt that the magician was as bad as he could be, besides being very long-winded. In the bed of portentous size was the King of France, very unwell. But a young lady, according to prophecy, restores him to health, doing the magician out of his job.

For the rest of the play the magician unsuccessfully attempts to injure the lady, being somewhat hindered by a comic son. But the interest of the play is entirely centered in the heroine. The King, to reward her, gives her in marriage to a young nobleman, a fine young man she had fallen in love with when a child. This was a shock to the Count of Ventadour, who had forgotten the name of the child he had played with, and had fallen in love himself with another lady. When Blancheville discovers this, she parts with her husband for a year, and, disguised, wins his love under an assumed name.

For the first two acts there was a story, and, though it was not very exciting, it was easy to follow. But, in spite of there being plenty of movement in the third act, nobody could quite tell what it was all about. However, it was good to look at.

As the heroine, Miss Muriel Pratt, has to be very simple for two acts, and very sprightly for the rest of the time, and she did it all as well as one could wish—besides looking very nice in her pretty dresses. As the Count, Mr. Basil Gill made a picturesque figure. And Mr. Alfred Brydson, as the King of France, was very popular as a nurse, making as much as she could out of next to nothing. Throughout the evening everything and everybody was loudly clapped.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Actors and Authors Theater quite properly removed "Art's Rejuvenation" from their bill last week, substituting "Marriages Are Made," which proved to be a not uncommonly adept handling of that Yiddish character whose habitat is an "uptown apartment." There should be real drama in the attempt of Jewish youth in America to break away from the best Hebrew traditions and customs. Still firmly adhered to by their elders. Just a glimpse of this was given by Miss Bess Lipschultz in the clash between Mrs. Goldman and her daughter, the former resorting to the Shabbethen to get a swain for her child, and the child, growing up in free America, being a teacher as well, insisting upon freedom of choice, and following the dictation of her own heart. But the author saw only the comic values of this situation, and they are not sufficient for a whole play, even of one act. The piece is put together in an obvious kind of way, and acted with farcical emphasis, so far as Ida Mülle and Ada Jaffe, as the mother and marriage broker, are concerned. "Nocturne" remains the finest bit on the bill, in fact, the best thing this theater has done. And Miss Dupree's work as the ugly duckling spinner, remains one of the most satisfying stretches of acting in a whole season. The play does, of course, leave the spinner as lonely in her supposed ugliness as ever; but Miss Dupree is able to allow the beauty of the character to shine through with such vividness that it is this beauty which remains in memory longest.

Mr. Ziegfeld seems to be making out very well with his determination not to allow tickets for the new "Follies" to enter the greedy grasp of the speculators. The initial outcry over the announcement of that determination has now subsided, and what seem to be the facts in the situation are becoming apparent. It seems that Mr. Ziegfeld sought to persuade the agencies to agree that they would not charge more than 50 cents premium for the tickets. When they refused, he told them he would give them no tickets. But one thing must be pointed out in particular, to keep the record clear. The best orchestra seats at the New Amsterdam now cost, not \$2 or \$2.50, but \$3, which with the war tax amounts to \$3.20. It appears from this that Mr. Ziegfeld is losing nothing by shutting out the speculators. The public is paying a higher price than under ordinary circumstances, but not as high as they would have to pay speculators. Some good, then, is being accomplished, so long as the public continues to buy tickets only at the box office.

The Actors and Authors Theater is to be commended for producing Miss Lipschultz's play. She wrote it as a student in the dramatic class at New York University, and it is understood that the piece is more or less of a class work. By producing the best of such workshop plays the Actors and Authors can encourage young writers; and it should not be forgotten, in producing or reviewing such pieces, that every professional play-

wright was once a novice. The new writer of plays needs help, encouragement and guidance, when he is at all worthy of it. He cannot be ignored, because the most incontrovertible fact about him is that he simply will write.

"The Best Sellers," featuring Edith Taliaferro, is leaving the bill at the Actors and Authors Theater and going into vaudeville time. Klaw & Erlanger have a new musical play entitled "The House That Jack Built," by Edward Childs Carpenter and Victor Herbert. Cohan & Harris are to bring out "The Winning of Ma" in Atlantic City on July 8.

In "Daddies," a comedy by John L. Hobbie, Miss Jeanne Eagels joined the Belasco forces recently in Washington. Miss Eagels plays one of a group of French war orphans who are adopted by American bachelors. John Cope is one of these bachelors, and Bruce McRae is another. A precocious youngster, Miss Lorne Volare, won much favorable comment.

NEW PEREZ GALDOS
DRAMA IN MADRIDBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The present season in Madrid has been notable for the production of new works by some of the foremost writers and dramatists; and now at the Princessa, the classical theater of the capital, a new play of a somewhat remarkable character—and remarkable, he it said, in its pathos and beauty—by the patriarch, Don Benito Perez Galdos, has been staged.

In these later years the theater seems to have more attraction for him than ever before, and Spaniards begin to realize that, with all their great gains from the life of Don Benito, they may yet have missed something, and would perhaps have sacrificed half a dozen of the novels a few years ago for a like number of plays. It is not long since that he adapted his famous novel, "Mariana," for the stage and a wonderful play he made of it.

Now at the Princessa he produces a little play, "Santa Juana de Castilla," which is wholly beautiful and yet sad; it is poetical much more than it is dramatic. Don Benito reads history as he would have it, and, rejecting the name that some of the books have given to his heroine, he calls her Santa Juana, which is better. It is a delicate, poetical play, and its poetry was to be sufficient—as it is—for there is little real drama in it and a minimum of action.

A work of Perez Galdos must always be afforded the best presentation. Señora Margarita Xirgu, one of the two foremost actresses of Spain, took the title part and invested it with all the delicacy and beauty that the author desired, while Señor Fuentes as San Francisco made a fine study of the character.

"THE MAN FROM
TORONTO" IN LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"The Man From Toronto," comedy by Douglas Murray, at the Royalty Theater, London. The cast: Mr. Priestly.....Eric Lewis Bobby Gilmore.....Henry Daniel Perkus Wimbush.....George Tully Ruth Wimbush.....Marion Ashworth Ada Wimbush.....Gwen Gwynne Mrs. Hubbard.....Ada Palmer Minnie.....Phoebe Hodgson Dromedary.....Madge Compton Martha.....Margaret Moffat Mrs. Calthorpe.....Iris Hoey

LONDON, England.—Mr. Murray's light comedy proves that it does not matter how often you use the same plot and the same characters, so long as the scenes give good opportunities to the actors. For two acts the dialogue ripples along, and though the third act, as is usual with very light comedies, seemed decidedly longer than the others, there was enough fun in it to keep everybody amused to the finish.

Fergus Wimbush, from Toronto, is to inherit a fortune from his uncle, if he will marry the lady who at one time rejected his elderly relative. The lady, Mrs. Calthorpe, and Wimbush have never met. Both are angry at the idea of this prearranged marriage, yet both are willing to see what the other is like, and neither is indifferent to the money, especially the lady, whose generous instincts have considerably outrun her balance. But Mrs. Calthorpe is determined to see what sort of a man this Mr. Wimbush is, so she puts on a cap and apron and receives him as her own parlor-maid. The man from Toronto, who is noble and poetical, of course falls in love with this charming domestic, wondering whether all English parlor-maids have such conversational powers. Besides, he is told that a photograph of a very plain lady is Mrs. Calthorpe, and this helps him nobly to forgo the fortune of his uncle. When, however, Mrs. Calthorpe has been proposed to as a parlor-maid, and has made up her mind that Mr. Wimbush will do as a husband, the play ends in the usual satisfactory manner.

Miss Iris Hoey is very well suited as Mrs. Calthorpe. It is a good part, and the actress makes the most of it. As the man from Toronto, Mr. Tully is not romantic, and the author gives us to understand that Wimbush wrote poetry in his leisure moments. Poets do not always look the part, but in plays they ought to. Still Mr. Tully is a very capable actor. One did not see enough of Mr. Eric Lewis, who was just his her mind that Mr. Wimbush will do as a husband, the play ends in the usual satisfactory manner. Mr. Henry Daniel had a good deal to do as a genial and rather slack young man, and he did it very well. He must, however, learn to manage his body as well as he does his voice. The play was very well received.

A NINE-HOUR BILL AT
THE KABUKIZA, TOKYOBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—All the theaters of Tokyo are enjoying full houses at present. The Kabukiza, the most his-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Sadanji
Japanese actor as ancient warrior

toric and, in a way, the most important of Tokyo playhouses, is now presenting the following three pieces: "Kasuga-no-Tsubone," one act from "Iga-goye Dohu Sugoroku" and "Benten Musume Meo-no Shiranami."

"Kasuga-no-Tsubone" is a historical play in five acts with nine scenes. Kasuga-no-Tsubone, a sagacious and loyal governess to the eldest son of Hidetada, the second Tokugawa Shogun, builds a strong and upright character in the boy in her charge as he is to be the third Shogun, the military regent to the Emperor. Hidetada's wife is especially fond of her younger son, who is a favorite with court ladies. A secret plot was formed to weaken the Tokugawa dynasty by starting a quarrel as to the heirship between the eldest and the second son. Kasuga-no-Tsubone invokes the aid of Iyeyasu (1542-1616), one of the greatest men Japan has ever produced, the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty, which continued in power for two and a half centuries of unbroken peace until the feudal system was abolished with the Restoration in 1868. Iyeyasu sets an example before others by showing a distinction due to the eldest son of the family, who is to become the head of the house, saying that younger sons are to be treated as vassals—this distinction being essential to the preservation of peace in the community, where the family is the unit of society. By the invaluable service of Kasuga, the rebels' plot is defeated and the third Shogun, whom she reared, shows the administrative ability of his grandfather, Iyeyasu.

"Iga-goye Dohu Sugoroku" is a tragedy of feudal Japan, when revenge was yet thought to be a sacred duty. Jubel, a rich merchant, passes a night at the humble home of Hel-saku, a poor old man living with his young and beautiful daughter O-Yone. The girl tries to steal from the merchant a charm which will strengthen her lover's arm so as to enable him to avenge a wrong done him by Matagoro. The merchant, who was given away by his parents when he was a babe, chances to discover that Hel-saku is his father and O-Yone his younger sister. Keeping the secret to himself, Jubel leaves the house on his way to Yedo (Tokyo was formerly called Yedo). After his departure, the old man discovers the charm and the big sum of money which the merchant left and learns that he was his son. The daughter recognizes that the charm was once in possession of her lover's enemy, Matagoro. They both run after Jubel and finally overtake him. The old man begs Jubel to tell him the hiding place of Matagoro, but he refuses to do so, for he says that he had given his word as a man to Matagoro to keep his whereabouts a secret. Unable to persuade him, Hel-saku draws Jubel's sword and stabs himself and asks him to tell a dying man Matagoro's whereabouts, saying that his justification may be found in the fact that he, to whom he divulges the secret, is dying by Jubel's sword. Jubel grants the dying request of his father and the conversation was heard by O-Yone in hiding, suggesting the rest of the story that her lover's ultimate revenge is made possible through the sacrifice of O-Yone's father.

"Benten Musume Meo-no Shiranami" is in two acts. This is based upon a popular dōrōbō (robber) story. A beautiful young lady and her servant, both robbers in disguise, are found in the fact that he, to whom he divulges the secret, is dying by Jubel's sword. Jubel grants the dying request of his father and the conversation was heard by O-Yone in hiding, suggesting the rest of the story that her lover's ultimate revenge is made possible through the sacrifice of O-Yone's father.

Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson will start their autumn tour in August, with Mr. William Devereux's popular play, "Henry of Navarre." When "Uncle Anyhow" finishes at the Haymarket it will be followed with a new comedy by Mr. Ernest Denny, the author of "All-of-a-Sudden-Peggy." It is said that good parts have been written for Mr. Dennis Eadie and Mr. Sydney Valentine.

MOVING PICTURES
MARKING TIME

"The moving picture moves, and having moved, moves on," and that's about all it does do. It might do many more things, and some day it will, but it doesn't now. Not many moving pictures stick in your mind; they come and go and leave no after-math, and you can't be a bit sorry. The moving pictures have rushed across the skies like a comet, sweeping into their tail a whole Milky Way full of stars, and now the wise men sit watching to see whether the rush will carry the phenomenon clear out of existence, or whether it will slow down and take a fixed, if less spectacular place, among the stars of art.

Now the movies have never lacked public support. They fairly seethe with technical possibilities, and financial grist has enabled them to pay a moiety of \$1,000,000 a year to special favorites, so it cannot be claimed that they are beset by serious limitations in any department; and yet so little that has any artistic significance has been done up to now that you simply can't blame the cynic for dubbing them mere dramatic degeneracy and denying they have a future life.

The movies are like Malvolio's ideas of greatness; some are born to the movies, some achieve the movies, and some have the movies thrust upon them. The first class are no help at all, they just swallow them whole, without winking an eyelid however bad they are, like the ostrich. The achievers of the movies are better; after many blanks they have once or twice drawn a prize and they can go to them occasionally in the hope of drawing another. They can see their faults and any good criticism comes from them.

The "thruster" class are the worst of all; they go to please some one else—or they say so at any rate; they see no good in them at all, and never stop saying so and comparing them unfavorably to stage plays which are far worse of their kind. The bulk of the movies are obviously written to exploit the individual and not the idea—the actors don't interpret the play but the play interprets the actor. Whether this is a new art or a flat perversion of an old one, is a nice point; there is no intelligent criticism of the moving pictures, all the dictum comes from the trade, so the "new artist" would probably have it—but for all that, it is a very moot point. Commercial economy conspiring with the very infinity of pretentiousness has so destroyed the continuity of the photography that intelligent acting even by the super-stars is out of the question, with the result that expression has been standardized to such an extent that the average camera man with one or two rehearsals could probably pull the right face at the right time as well as almost any of the actors he is "shoot-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Uzaemon
Japanese actor of women's rôles

ditional style of acting, as distinguished from the "new style drama," and are played by men only. The performance started at noon and lasted for about nine hours.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England (May 31).—Mr. Arthur Collins has completed 21 years of management at Drury Lane Theater. Sir Augustus Harris occupied that position 17 years. During Mr. Collins' management Sir Henry Irving had two seasons at Drury Lane, and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson had his farewell season. Over £100,000 has been handed over to charity through performances organized or superintended by Mr. Collins.

Mr. Dion Boucicault and Miss Irene Vanbrugh's tenancy of the New Theater comes to an end on June 8, when "Belinda" will be withdrawn. For a while Mr. Boucicault will retire from West End management. Sometime or other, though not in the near future, Miss Irene Vanbrugh will appear in a play Sir Arthur Pinero is writing for her.

The Comedy will reopen with Mr. André Chariot's musical comedy, "Tails Up."

Miss Marie Löhr has withdrawn "Press the Button" from the Globe.

"Chu Chin Chow" has registered its eight hundredth performance at His Majesty's, thus achieving the longest run of any play at that house. Business continues to be excellent.

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"Cupid and the Styx" by J. Sackville Martin, is being played at the Birmingham Repertory Theater.

Harry Lauder has returned to his home after his eight months' tour of the United States and Canada. He has brought with him £25,000 for disabled Scottish soldiers and sailors.

MOVING PICTURES
MARKING TIME

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ing at."

If an average moving picture, composed mainly of outdoor scenes, let us say, with a few interiors sprinkled in, is launched on its career by taking all the interior scenes before the company leaves for the peaks of the Rockies, or wherever the scenery lives that can be advertised as "stupendous," what can you expect of the acting? It is no good the director thinking he can make it go by standing beside the actor with the script in his hands and a wet shirt on his back bellowing do this or do that! and dancing like a dervish on a hot plate, so to speak.

Now fall over that chair registering faultily; then cringe slowly to the chimney and exit up it!—and "Don't cringe so far over or you'll be out of the picture!"—and so on. It's no good even for the firm's orchestra to play soft music into the actress' right ear while the orphan child-bleebses into her left; if the play as an idea has no stability in the actors' minds the result will be as much a thing of shreds and patches as ever was Gilbert's wandering minstrel.

The point about this particular part of the business is that it isn't necessary—or wouldn't have been if the producer out of the goodness of his heart hadn't always given them about ten times more than their money's worth of scenery and mechanics, and about one-tenth of their money's worth of acting. The actual scenic surroundings are quite inconsequential if the dramatists are convincing, and plays could easily be written for a certain locality, and indoor and outdoor scenes played with enough continuity to make them alive.

Now the few picture plays which do seem to stick in your mind for a time are undoubtedly those in which there are both continuity and simplicity of action. A poetic drama like "Prunella," for instance, by Laurence Housman and Granville Barker, required nothing more than painted scenery, and survived the ordeal, when others, even though playing tag across the continent, have lamentably failed.

"Alsace" played in a film called "Alsace," equally simple in another kind of way, and the acting was quite entrancing in its force though never moving outside two houses in one small town. It was the continuity of "The Birth of a Nation" which gave that film what slight artistic success it had, and it was the entire lack of

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A TAILOR-MADE MAN
With GRANT MITCHELL

VAGABOND THEATER
OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Although the idea of the little theater is no longer new, diminutive theaters individually are striving for the out-of-the-ordinary touch which has so far been a distinctive feature of these tiny playhouses. A unique playhouse of this type is the Vagabond, Baltimore's little theater. The Vagabond had its origin in the ambitions of the Maryland Institute Art School students to have a studio in which they could give exhibitions and private theatricals. Carol M. Sax, head of department of design at the institute, enlarged on the idea and securing the interest of the members of Baltimore's art colony, the Vagabond Players were soon organized.

The Vagabond Theater is located near the center of the city in the famous old St. James Hotel. The construction of the building was suitably to the requirements of the players, of whom Carol Sax and Mrs. James Nathan were co-directors. The exterior of the Vagabond is anything but prepossessing. One would hardly believe that behind the dingy array of unpainted woodwork and burlap curtained windows could be found a cozy playhouse seating 62 persons and having a well-equipped stage.

The interior of the Vagabond has been decorated in the period of Louis XI. There are quaint, high-backed benches; the ceiling is supported by heavy, dark-stained beams; the walls are covered by tapestries done in odd designs and the curtain is a patchwork affair made of pieces of calico, tapestry, and other materials in every conceivable color, carrying out suitably the Vagabond idea. In fact the selection of this name was a happy thought, being a great factor in the success of the playhouse because of the use of odds and ends which a more pretentious theater could not even consider. For instance, the programs are printed on a very attractive, but absurdly cheap, paper and there are a hundred and one ways in which the Vagabonds have used their name to advantage in keeping their expenses within reasonable limits.

"PERSONALITY," NEW
PLAY IN LOS ANGELESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—When Arthur Shaw and Edith Ellis seized upon the difference between personality and character, they laid hold upon a significant theme for their drama, "Personality," which Oliver Morosco is giving a first production, at his Morosco Theater in Los Angeles. Unfortunately their treatment of a superior subject is so inferior that the play's first production may be its last and will have a consecutive run of one week, merely because it is not practical to change stock company bills in the middle of the week.

This comedy has many leaks and some of the holes in it are large enough to put a theater in. We are introduced to several characters of importance and nothing at all happens to them. There is a woman next to the lead to whom the leading man is at first engaged. She becomes interested in an Italian Count, whose father gained his titles by stealing horses from one province and making a present of the stolen live stock to his King.

This Count is a slacker who has run away from his own country and who is washing dishes by day for a living and is in high society at night where he complains of a stiff arm from having been so long in the trenches. We are never informed by the authors as to what finally happened in their affair.

This young lady's father went about making speeches which always began, "I started life as a barefoot boy." He is a good character in supposition, but is never called upon to advance the plot in person. We also associate with the leading man's best friend and business partner through the three acts of the piece, yet he does nothing for the concern other than to let his countenance shine upon us.

Worst of all, the whole conception appears borrowed from the well-known comedy, "It Pays to Advertise," and the reflection is a most sorry counterfeit. It is the same story of a prodigal son, who decides to show his father just how capable he really is in business, the only new twist in the plot being that instead of getting the best of his father, he gives up his doubtful enterprise and brings his father a piece of valuable information as to the plans of his competitors.

"Personality" has few of the merits of "It Pays to Advertise," and is lacking in the speed with which a farce must be played. It contains clear and delightful character drawing, but is lacking in plausible and enjoyable dramatic construction.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Art League announces a second playwriting competition, to be open until Sept. 15, for manuscripts of pieces suitable for little theaters and vaudeville.

"Fighting for Freedom," a war pastiche, is to be given in Forest Park St. Louis, July 4-7, with Miss Helen Ware, Miss Henrietta Crossman and Robert Edison heading a company of 1000.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Victory of Christian Science

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT makes life worth living? One might compile an almost endless number of useless answers to this question, varying as our mortal experiences vary. Nevertheless, if the answers were examined, there would appear to be a great similarity along at least one line and that would be expressed by the word "success," or its synonym "victory." We are all striving for success; we are all in a warfare for one or another kind of victory. Is not a life truly valued by what has been conquered or overcome? Victory, then, is what makes life worth the living.

Now while we may easily agree as to the value of a victorious life, our answers as to what constitutes a true victory will differ very much, even from day to day, because our mortal experiences do not satisfy us. This will go on until Christian Science, the Science of Christianity, is reached, that is to say, until this point should be emphasized—until we see our own victory to be a part of and identical with the victory of Christian Science. But the victory of Christian Science, as can readily be understood, is the victory of infinite Truth over all error. The victory, therefore, of Christian Science in a man's life is the victory of an understanding of God, Spirit, or of spiritual sense over material sense and self, that is, over the false desires of the flesh. It is the victory in our lives of Principle, or of righteous thinking. "Be of good cheer," says Mrs. Eddy on page 118 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you, and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory."

In our daily experiences it is common to find the belief that victory is a boon that only a few can reach—a most discouraging conclusion, but when something of the meaning of Christian Science is gained, when possibly for the first time in our lives we begin to see what a true victory really means, we perceive that success or victory is

for each and every one of us, since Christian Science, even as Truth itself, is no respecter of persons. Again, it is also taken for granted that victory is something that depends very often upon other people as much as upon ourselves. We would be very successful, so we assure ourselves, if it were not for what other people are doing to us. Nothing, however, is more deceiving, for victory comes from within and not from without. The true victory is like unto the kingdom of heaven—indeed we shall see that victory means for us to gain the kingdom of heaven, or the divine consciousness, of which Christ Jesus said: "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Commenting upon this passage, Mrs. Eddy says, on page 574 of Science and Health: "This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility." What an encouragement are these words to make us press forward and gain the victory!

In the Book of Daniel we find the record of a great victory, and in this story there is a lesson for us even today. Nebuchadnezzar had set up a golden image in the plain of Dura, in the province of Babylon. When the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, dulcimer and all kinds of music sounded, that is, when the people came under the influence of the cajolery of mortal sensuousness, they were to fall down and worship the golden image. Three men or the captive Jews, however, refused to obey the decree, and were "cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace," from which they were delivered unharmed, for, we are told impressively, the fire had no power upon their bodies. Now the position in which every man of today finds himself is very much like unto that of the Hebrew captives before the golden image set up, not by divine wisdom, but by Nebuchadnezzar. The demand of mortal mind, made through the subtle cajolery of the physical senses, is that the golden image, alias the fleshly body, be worshipped. If not, then suffering and destruction is said to await us, that is,

innumerable material laws, so-called, will destroy us. But the outcome in Christian Science is the same today that it was in the days of Nebuchadnezzar. The men, Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, through the spiritual understanding that there was but one God, one infinite Mind, proved that even the worst that mortal mind could do was as nothing before the ever-present Christ, Truth, and the fiery furnace became a means of glorifying God instead of a place of affliction.

Is it not plain, then, from all this, that a true victory always means the overcoming of the testimony of the physical senses? The senses may seek to charm us, may seek to bewilder us, but victory is inevitable to spiritual understanding, for the sensuous Babylonian clamor is only the expression of spiritual ignorance, never of wisdom.

When Christian Science is enthroned in place of corporeal sense, it is easy to see that Christian Science, just because it is Science and therefore must be absolute and demonstrable, is always victorious, and we, being at-one with Christian Science, will be victorious with it. Now Science, being absolute and demonstrable, can, for that very reason, also be taught, even as Christ Jesus proved when he summed up his instructions to his disciples by telling them to preach the Gospel and heal the sick. Jesus certainly meant that the proper way to preach the Gospel was by healing, sin, disease, and death, thus demonstrating the eternal victory of Christ, Truth. Being made at-one, then, with Christian Science, through spiritual understanding and righteous thinking, brings us the victory over all evil or material error. "It may be," says Mrs. Eddy, in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 22), "that the mortal life-battle still wages, and must continue till its involved errors are vanquished by victory-bringing Science; but this triumph will come! God is over all. He alone is our origin, aim, and being."

Pushkin

Pushkin realized his vocation in his early teens—it was too obvious; and he remained modest, with all the joy it gave him.

"I am a poet too. My new and modest road
Is now bestrewn with flowers by goddesses of singing.
And gods have poured into my breast
The flames, elating visions bringing—"

exclaimed he in a graceful short lyric, and one can feel the awe and reverence in his happiness at this instinctive revelation. In the happy "Ode to My Inkpot," the boy speaks of its bewitching power over him.

"My treasures are in hiding
Down in thy magic deep.

My pen revels in finding
In it the ends of lines.
Exactness of expressions
Through hallowed crystal shines."

This last thought shows how early Pushkin's demand on his verification was formed: exactness of expression rests at the foundation of his poetry—just as fearless honesty rests at the bottom of his personality.

"At the public examination of the Lycée in Russian literature in 1815, the old ode writer, D'érjavin, was present. The boys did not know how to contain the enthusiasm with which

his presence was electrifying them, although the old man was quietly dozing while their works were read. Pushkin's turn came. He stepped forward and read his 'Reminiscences of the Tsarskoye Selo.' The vicarial woke up and did not take his gaze off the curly head and inspired young face.

When the last lines rang out, he wanted to rise and embrace the youth, but Pushkin ran away into the depth of the garden, to live through the feeling of elation which was overwhelming him."

That same night he became known to the society of the capital as the coming poet. He was the topic of the conversation at the assembly in the house of the Minister of Education. The host was the only one who remarked that "it would be better, though, if the young talent followed the steps of some great prose writer."

"Let him remain a poet," D'érjavin remarked.

Soon after that, Prince Viazemski, a poet, wrote that Pushkin's verses were growing remarkable. "I would have given away all my estate for his expression 'the smoke of centuries!'"

Now Pushkin would read to the boy poet the manuscripts of his own verse, and rely on his judgment. And, when the first pages of the manuscript of "Ruslan and Ludmila" were read by Pushkin in Pushkin's home, the latter (then at the zenith of his fame) gave the boy his portrait with the inscription: "To the victorious pupil from his conquered teacher."

Yet Pushkin forever remained extremely modest and critical with regard to his own poetry, while being most responsive to the beauties of every other talent. He was the first to find out the genius of Gogol; and when that writer made such wonderful use of the two subjects suggested by Pushkin ("The Dead Souls" and "The Inspector-General"), Pushkin only laughed and said delightedly: "That rascal robs me, in such a bewitching way that it is impossible to be angry with him."

In 1820 the long fairy tale, "Ruslan and Ludmila" appeared. It brought the house down—if one can apply this expression to a whole country! In the two capitals, provincial nooks, and large estates, by the military, the literary, the tradespeople and the scholars, everywhere, it was read and reread, copied and learned by heart. The universal impression was that no poetry had ever been written in Russian before. The reading public, still resting on the elegies and Western romanticism, had suddenly offered to it a long, fairy poem, largely founded on the elements of national fairy tales.

The main fascination came with the young author's manner of handling the subject. It was as free as a morning breeze, as a sparkling spring shower; gay, vigorous, whimsical, giving carte blanche to every national idiom and to every touch of thought that would bring out the many-colored pattern of the story. In depth and power this youthful creation of Pushkin's genius certainly yields to his later works, in which he kept developing and improving all his life; but in naturalness Pushkin remained the same forever. It was a feature of a genius who was human, before everything and above everything. That is why Russia, generally speaking, fell in love with him straightaway. Russia loves the natural, only she did not realize this before Pushkin struck her heart's chord. In fact, she did not realize the

cause of her own delight even then: the word "realism" did not exist as yet, and none of the three parties—the wide public, the pedantic literary, or Pushkin himself—was aware that the foundation-stone of Russian literature had been just laid by him. He had no notion of doing so.—Mme. N. Jarintzov in "Russian Poets and Poems."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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The Summer Wind's Wild Chase

The summer wind has started on his chase!
Now yellow tansy, spurge, and loose-strife fall,
Ere he can reach you in his headlong race,
Down with your heads, bend quick!
See how the swarming gnats have one and all
Forsook the sedge place
Where reeds grow thick!
He falls upon the land like some fierce king
Bent on marauding.
He laughs as he mounts and reaches
The crowns of the shivering beeches.
What swaying and swinging,
What rocking and clinging
And fluttering of wings in the elm-tree that creaks.
Where the daws and young rooks are alarmed at his freaks.

But summer winds know many moods,
And soon he wears of the woods,
Next, through the standing corn he sweeps,
The barley rustles, and the gold wheat shakes
And bends, compliant to his will.
Once more he climbs among the trees
To rife their green mysteries;
As when in May he went a-wooing
The apple-blossoms his rough carresses shed.
Half petulant to find no Maytime flowers

Among the tree-top bowers;
Across an airy space he speeds
To where the glittering mere
Reflects the starlight, mild and clear,
Caught in a mesh of water weeds.
The summer wind at last is spent
And now is glad to rest
Awhile upon the lake's cool breast.
Beneath night's gold and purple tent,
Above the waters, still and deep,
Breathless, with folded wings,
He rocks and swings,
Asleep.

—Mrs. Rosa Newmarch.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Houses at Witley, Surrey

A May morning in Surrey with the sun shining does not seem to leave much to be desired in the way of peace and beauty. Just above the little church at Witley a path leaves the road and clings to the upper edges of a grassy slope, below which stretches a wide view of green rolling country and distant hills clad in trees and, like other Surrey hills, apparently so much bluer than those in other coun-

ties. A field of mustard flames in the foreground, a golden belt of color, and the note of a bird in the leafy shade behind breaks the stillness; it is really near at hand yet it seems remote and mysterious. All about is the "glad light green" of spring. One of the hills that dominate this valley is High Down Hill, a bare-topped knoll about which there is a curious bit of folklore, the origin of which

seems lost in the mist of ages. The little verse describing it runs something like this:

"On Highdon's top there is a cup
And in the cup there is a drop.
Take now the cup and drink the drop
And place the cup on Highdon's top."

One could stay here indefinitely enjoying the view and the feeling of spring in the air with all its promise of long summer days to come, but the bell in the church tower chimes one of the clock, and it is time to go down to the little inn and its creature comforts. The old cottages outside the "White Hart" are gay with spring flowers growing in clumps of color about their doors. The inn itself boasts of a modern extension which shows the innkeeper's good taste in employing a thoughtful and intelligent architect who has carried out the new in harmonious keeping with the old.

Some beams six hundred years old that had to be removed in building the extension were used again. A deep inglenook beside a huge and ancient fireplace in the old part is known as George Eliot's corner, and here the innkeeper avers she sat when writing "Adam Bede." All the countryfolk round here seem to love and cherish their gardens, and one carries away a memory of Witley flowers, among which wallflowers and forget-me-nots play a prominent part.

Convolvulus

In the deep shadow of the porch
A slender bindweed springs
And climbs, like airy acrobat,
The trellises, and swings
And dances in the summer sun,
In fairy loops and rings.

—Susan Coolidge.

To Forget About Duty

We shall one day forget all about duty, and do everything from the love of the loveliness of it, the satisfaction of the rightness of it.—George MacDonald.

Elisabet von Herzigenberg to Johannes Brahms

"Berlin, Feb. 3, 1886.

"My very dear Friend—I wanted to write yesterday to tell you what a heavenly evening we had the day before, but was prevented.

"The philharmonic orchestra is good, as you know, but their playing of the symphony E minor was not good, but simply perfection. Joachim had done wonders at the rehearsals. It was a pleasure to see his good will and enthusiasm; nothing escaped him, no detail was beneath his attention. He would take up his fiddle and show them exactly what was wanted; and although the rehearsals ran to a cruel length, he knew how to coax his men to renewed effort and curb their impatience. We felt it growing clearer and more transparent, each beautiful passage shone out more dazzlingly, as we listened. I wish you could have been there, and seen our faces, and enjoyed it all with us. My mind, which has been fettered for so long, shook itself free at last. Music has appealed only to my physical side, as it were, all this time. . . . But this carried me out of myself, and I realized the inestimable benefit one may receive from great impressions and the liberating power of the manifestation of beauty. You see I owe you very special thanks.

"The effect was overpowering, beyond all we had imagined, though we were prepared for something very beautiful. I was moved to tears—happy tears—by the Andante. The way the E is held on after the first powerful quasi-Phrygian summons, and the soft entry of the G sharp, and finally the lovely E major itself, sounding like an organ in the distance—I know of no other orchestral effect to compare with it. It is one of the most affecting things I know, and, indeed, I should choose this movement for my companion through life. . . . It is all melody from first to last, increasing in beauty as one presses forward; it is a walk through exquisite scenery at sunset, when the colors deepen and the crimson glows to purple. We exchanged

glances at the return of the second subject in E major, and our hearts thanked you. How healthy it all is, too! Its pathos comes from a pure source, and is inspiring in the best sense—never excessive or ecstatic, as is the present tendency. . . . The Scherzo is one string of surprises. Who can describe the effect of it all, its purely orchestral origin! Such passages as—

"But I really must not bore you with my everlasting examples. It all comes from wanting to add conviction to my assertions that nothing is lost upon us, but that we take it all in with delight. We shall be able to tell you everything better at Leipzig—where I hope we are to meet on the 18th?—the beloved score in hand. Joachim was so kind as to leave it with me for a couple of hours, having first extracted a solemn promise from me; but it was just dinner time, and I had only time to play the second movement through to Johannes Röntgen and Thomson before taking it back, which was worse than nothing. When shall we have a chance of seeing it, and is there no possibility of reclaiming the two-piano arrangement which the lucky Frankfurters have had for so long? Barth is so keen on studying it with me.

"Speaking of Barth reminds me of Bargiel, who was quite carried away by your symphony. He completely thawed, or perhaps his iron bank about his heart split in two like iron Heinrich's. He almost embraced Joachim after the symphony—and, indeed, the man deserved embracing! I was sorry I had not the courage for it, that sort of thing, for he was so splendid in his sacred ardor, so happily and devoutly absorbed in your music. Both he and his orchestra were roused to the highest pitch of excitement in the last movement, and really there was not a single mishap, not a moment when the effect was unfavorable; nothing in the whole symphony went wrong—a rare achievement in the case of a new

work! The trombones played their E major variation superbly, and the flute its lovely monologues likewise. Above all, the performance brought out clearly the unity, which is the most admirable thing about this movement, making of the whole one stately progress, a finale in which the 'variations' assume their due proportions as hills and hollows in the vast picture. And Herr Gumprecht thinks it instructive, a scholastic experiment! Why, it is just the opposite!"

Islanders

Water is round about us from our birth,
Our heritage a strip of windy land
Among wild seas; a world of misty earth
Rinked round with blowing spray
and dim, wet sand.

The sting of salt is ever on our lips,
The rush and roar of water haunts
our dreams;
We learn the ways whereby the gray tide slips
Seaward with all its following of streams.

And ever in the wind a music sings,
To call us out beyond the wreathing foam;
Across our hearts the sea her magic flings,
And whispering tides entice our feet to roam.

Then when the years are full and we obey
The alluring murmur and the ringing call,
And chase the crying winds away,
Through watery wastes where long waves leap and fall:

Our dreams grow vast as her infinity,
And wonderful with her old mystic croon.
—Mona Douglas, from "Mychurachan" (1915).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1918

EDITORIALS

Les Grandes Entrées

WHEN the German military vehmgericht met, in that fateful meeting on the 5th of July, 1914, in Potsdam, it is probable that not a single man who was present realized, in the faintest degree, the decision he was making. The worshippers of the Hammer-God are not apt to look too closely at the question of causation. The fly upon the wheel always imagines that it is driving the wheel. Thus the group around the royal table in les grands appartements, at Versailles, in the mid Eighteenth Century, always imagined that it was guiding the destinies of Europe, and never bestowed more than a passing pleasure on the cottage of Ferney or the strange lodger in the Hôtel St. Quentin. It was just so in the Potsdam conference. The soldiers and statesmen who met on that famous occasion were very like the soldiers and statesmen who had the right of les grandes entrées at Versailles. To the latter Le Dictionnaire Philosophique was an unknown book, and "Du Contrat Social" a seditious pamphlet, the significance of which was still a mystery in Versailles, on that terrible October morning, when, with the Menadic whirlwind sweeping up the grand staircase, and the axes of St. Antoine splintering the rosewood doors, Lafayette, rushing through the corridors to the King's assistance, found his way suddenly barred by some court chamberlain, with the important announcement, "Monsieur, le Roi vous accorde les grandes entrées."—Monsieur, the King grants you the grand entrance.

The German vehmgericht imagined that it was starting a war, a war like that which, some half century earlier, had torn Schleswig-Holstein from the hands of Denmark; a war which, like that ended at Sadowa, had transferred the German hegemony from Vienna to Berlin; a war which, like that of 1870, had placed a Prussian kaiser in the position once held by an Austrian. Intent upon building up a great military machine, capable of being driven like a juggernaut car over the liberties of the world, it had not stopped to consider what the stays of those liberties were, and it is doubtful if it has begun to understand yet. The bitter jibe of Talleyrand at the Bourbons, "Ils n'ont rien appris, ni rien oublié," that they learned nothing, and forgot nothing, is literally true of all autocrats. Almost four years have passed since the Potsdam meeting. And now, in the expiring days of the fourth year a great meeting has opened, in London, antithetical in every particular from the Potsdam gathering. The Potsdam gathering represented the House of Hohenzollern and the House of Hapsburg, with their attendant minor satellites. The meeting in London represents some two and a half millions of British workers coming together, in the person of their delegates, to discuss the conditions which have grown out of the Potsdam decision, a decision taken on the basis that the omens were so favorable elsewhere that the Kaiser "simply must risk it" if the United Kingdom came in. All the same there were some misgivings at Potsdam when the news came that the British were coming in. "A stubborn people," the Kaiser, grimly declared, "their determination will prolong the war." None the less so sure was the vehmgericht of success that the Kaiser watched the Berlin garrison marching out with the gay exclamation that they would be home to keep Christmas. That was in August, 1914.

Four Christmases have passed. The fifth Christmas is approaching. And in the intervening summer the British Labor Party meets, as it were to survey the situation, and to welcome the Russian Socialist, Alexander Kerensky, and the Swedish Socialist, Hjalmar Branting. Now the interesting part of the London gathering is not so much the sensational vote in favor of the abolition of the political truce in the United Kingdom, though that decision is itself far from devoid of importance. Nor is it the decision to throw labor's full weight into the continuance of the war. It is the manifest intention displayed that the Labor Party shall, to the utmost of its ability, make its voice heard at the peace table, and exercise, if it can, a dominant influence over the reconstruction which must follow peace. It is because of this, in a measure, that the socialist wing of the Labor Party has broken the political peace for the obvious purpose of demonstrating its power and intention of exercising a controlling influence over the concluding stages of the struggle. In demonstration whereof it has received Monsieur Kerensky with open arms, and called Mr. Branting to its counsel. It is, in short, determined that the peace when it comes shall be, if it can make it so, what it terms a workers' peace. But it is just at this point that the problem of what constitutes a workers' peace arises, for the world has enjoyed a liberal illustration of ultra-Socialist statesmanship, in the policy of Ulianoff and Bronstein, in Russia.

It is true that Monsieur Kerensky does not hesitate for a moment to describe Ulianoff and Bronstein as German tools, but that does not affect the fact that it was not a secret German understanding, but a demagogic expression of anarchist sentiments which enabled them to break up the Russian army, largely owing to Monsieur Kerensky's own weakness, and so permitted Germany to make the Balkan provinces its washpot, and to cast its shoe over Ukraine. So deeply, indeed, has this impressed itself upon the conscience of the world, that the Labor conference not only will have no paltering over the war, though it is really not the decision of the Labor Party with regard to the war that is of so much importance, as the decision of the Labor Party with regard to peace. Already the want of confidence of the more militant section of this party in the schemes of the pacifists, led by Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, is being manifested. The Seamen's Union, which has a somewhat more intimate appreciation of the sinking of the Lusitania and the general U-boat policy of Germany than was ever acquired by Mr. MacDonald, as a school teacher, or Mr. Snowden, as

a civil servant, has hoisted the standard of revolt, and the Labor Party is threatened with a mighty split, for the Seamen's Union has behind it the great Transport Workers Federation.

At the same time no split, even if it occurs, in the ranks of labor, is going to alter the fact that the Potsdam vehmgericht not only let loose the dogs of war, but brought down upon itself the shafts of Nemesis. It is not by chance that Mr. Branting is in London simultaneously with Monsieur Kerensky, or that Monsieur Thomas is shaking hands with Monsieur Varenne after the visit of Mr. Gompers and the American Labor representatives to Paris. The peace treaty, when it is drawn, will not be drawn by the descendants of the reactionary statesmen who framed the Treaty of Paris, after Waterloo. Nor will it be drawn by the military oligarchy, who dictated the terms of the peace of Frankfurt, with the fatal clause as to Alsace-Lorraine, the very ink of the surrender of which was the fount of the proclamation of another war. The labor parties of the world are going to assert themselves at the next peace conference, as they have never asserted themselves before. It would be absolutely childish to deny their claims to a great voice in the settlement, and to do so would only be to play into the hands of the Berlin vehmgericht. On the other hand if they are to exercise a real influence when the council meets, they must purge themselves of the taint of that pacifism which the Allies have seen operating, with such poisonous pro-German effect in Russia, and which has drawn from Mr. Kipling the vitriolic phrase of the "stuffed Stockholmites." There are other elements in the forthcoming settlement which will have to be watched with equal care, because they will endeavor to mislead labor as Ulianoff and Bronstein misled it, for the object of these more hidden influences, the working of which no country has seen more plainly, perhaps, than the United States, is to generate a false sympathy for the Central Powers by placing the whole weight of the responsibility for the war, and its subsequent atrocities on the Kaisers and the soldiers, and absolving the proletariat, without whose sympathy these things would have been impossible, from all share of blame.

If labor will only recognize this, it may claim, not only with power but with righteousness, les grandes entrées.

United States Troops in Panama

THERE is a wise provision in the treaty of 1904, between the United States and the Republic of Panama which authorizes the former to assume police duty within the boundaries of the latter country whenever it appears that such a course is necessary to the preservation of order. Similar precautionary rights reserved in the treaty with Cuba, and in connection with arrangements looking to the better government of Haiti and Santo Domingo, have been efficacious in maintaining domestic peace in those republics.

The cities of Panama and Colon have been notoriously misgoverned for some time past, and this condition has been a matter of concern to the United States because of the contiguity of the Panama Canal Zone to those municipalities. The Administration which preceded that now in power in Panama had refused to correct certain objectionable moral conditions in the cities named, with the result that United States soldiers and sailors and civilian employees in the Canal Zone were forbidden to enter them. The present Administration, under President Uriola, undertook to clean up the cities, and in doing so claims to have aroused the opposition of a powerful element which is now bent upon his political downfall. On this ground the executive has taken it upon himself to postpone pending elections. The State Department at Washington has insisted that the elections shall be held at the times required by law. President Uriola has replied that if held upon the dates set, and under the existing conditions, they would be controlled by the lawless element. He has asked, therefore, that the United States take charge of the polls at later dates. The United States, without giving further notice, has detailed certain of its military forces in Panama and Colon for the policing of those cities. This is a step beyond any desired by President Uriola, who has sent to Washington a protest, claiming that he has the situation well in hand.

But it is not likely that the Washington Government will recede from its course. The first thing to be done is to impress upon the Panama Government the fact that good order in the Republic is essential to its integrity. The next thing is to restore good order and show the Panamanians that it can be maintained. The third thing is to instill into the thought of those in authority in the Republic a realization of the fact that, whether they are on the side of order or of disorder, they cannot make any existing condition a pretext for disregarding the constitutional rights of the people. It is possible that the Uriola Administration is honest in its move to postpone the elections, but, on the face of things, the United States has a right to assume that matters are going awry when such summary action can even be contemplated by the Government of the Republic.

The Railway Conquest of Africa

WAR has not arrested the steady progress of railway building in Africa. Each year sees some additions to the long line which eventually is to connect the Cape with Cairo, while, as a concrete result of the conquest of German East Africa by the Allies, it is announced that one may now travel from the coast at Dar-es-Salaam, the former German port, as far as the River Congo in Belgian territory. The portion of this line which ran through German East Africa was known as the German Central Railway, and had its terminus at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, which formed the boundary between the German colony and the Belgian Congo, in the heart of Africa. From this point it is necessary to cross the lake by steamer to the Belgian town of Albertville, from which a Belgian line has now been completed to a point upon the River Congo. The importance of this Belgian extension is not difficult to comprehend. Steamer and train will now enable the traveler to proceed all the way across tropical Africa from

the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic, where formerly explorers like Stanley traveled by arduous stages for many a long month, during which they disappeared entirely from the outer world. Moreover, there is no part of this long route by the great lakes and the waters of the Congo, which does not traverse territory in possession of the Allies. Thus, it may safely be said that the terrors and uncertainties of "Darkest Africa" are happily at an end.

One of the greatest lines ever planned anywhere is the Cape to Cairo railway, and perhaps the most ambitious scheme the Germans ever had in Central Africa was to reach out to that great trunk road from the safety of their East African possessions. By extending their frontiers to the Belgian Congo, they effectually prevented the realization of Cecil Rhodes' project of an All-Red British line. Now the maps showing the African railroads projected before the war have an almost fascinating interest in view of the present enlightenment concerning German plans for world conquest. The maps show several parallel railroad lines crossing German East Africa from the coast and stretching out their tentacles to the Congo and beyond to the Atlantic Coast. These railroads, which evidently were to have been German Government undertakings in the same sense that the Baghdad Railway was, bisected at several points the proposed route of the Cape to Cairo railway as it extended through Belgian or British territory. The obvious intent was to help in the praiseworthy task of civilization of opening up Africa. Had they ever been completed, however, they would not only have enabled Germany strategically to control the Cape to Cairo line, but to extend her grip on the whole basin of the Congo, while she might eventually have essayed to conquer, not only the Congo, but the Portuguese and French Atlantic colonies besides. Thus, the vital importance of the acquisition of German East Africa by the Allies stands revealed. That acquisition has prevented the maturing of an obvious plan for dividing Africa, and establishing an autocratic power which would have counteracted the civilizing influences of a century or more. But with the German East African railroads controlled by the Allies, the former German Central Railway will happily form one of the shortest routes from the Congo to the coast. It will now be possible, moreover, to unify the African railroads, whether they be British, French, Belgian, or Portuguese. There is not left in Africa a single element hostile to the development of the best resources of the continent for progressive civilization.

An American Gold-Mine Town

When you first take stock of the gold-mine town, in the United States, it impresses you as awaiting prosperity, or as having tasted the delights of prosperity, or as wholly indifferent whether any kind of external prosperity ever comes its way. Perhaps the town once had a boom, on which occasion the citizens put up a brick town hall and two or three churches, and boldly linked the place by railway with the Southern Pacific. Then the line was washed out somewhere in the valley of sage and alkali "sloo," or something else untoward happened, and many of the people, who had built their hopes on a roseate, or rather golden future, vanished eastward. Such a gold-mine town always has the air of being many times too big for itself. It has empty houses and empty churches, while the "hotel" seems to be unusually spacious and to be yawning in pitiful vacuity. The landlord is his own factotum. He assigns and shows the guest to his room, lights the fires, makes the beds, delivers the mail, conducts a general inquiry office, does the waiting at the table, and almost all the talking, and what he leaves undone the Chinese cook completes.

Out in the long main street, which probably winds through a gulch, things look discouraging. There is no sign or symbol of material wealth. If one had thought to find a town of bursting prosperity, a town the inhabitants of which had discarded the precious ring of Polycrates when they threw away the opportunities of the big cities, only to recover it in the golden ways of their new mountain home, he is doomed to disappointment. The town does not seem to possess much beyond the where-withal to keep itself in boot polish. There are no shops to speak of and no shoppers, no lawns or villas, or gravel paths, no flowers or hedges or gardens. Instead, there may be piles of cast-off slag, mingled with rows of huts and tents, that run out beyond the ends of the town and hobnob with straggling wooden shanties, more slag piles, and smooth mountain trails that cross the valleys in long, yellow, undulating ribbons to the lonely ranches and warm-tinted mountains in the distance.

The more one looks upon the town, the more the suggestion of the makeshift and temporary grows upon him. No one, apparently, has come to stay, and no one really loves the town, or cares if it ultimately "goes to the dogs," so long as that catastrophic event does not happen during the period of his residence. The men who stroll about the streets, or who lounge against the uprights of the post office, or sit in the hotel entrance, or ride through the gulch, only serve to confirm this suspicion. The majority are city-bred men, or would pass as such anywhere in the East. The stamp is on them of the technology student, the graduate of the university, the shop salesman, the clerk of the counting house. Some are obviously business men essaying new rôles; others are sober, clean-cut New Yorkers methodically seeking a gold-miner's career along legitimate ways. Freed from the fanatical dreams of the shiftless gold prospector, they are of the stamp that plods on with the assurance that comes from a trained mentality and ordered habits. Some have the air of young men who might have stepped out of the advertisements in the street cars, but with an added Giorgionesque bronze of face and arms. They are soft of voice and modest of demeanor. They have no swank and little dirt, though their high-laced boots are commonly unclean from the muck of the mines. Their buckskin trousers are held by a belt, and they wear drab or red shirts with soft collars, but their hands, faces, and hair have the tidiness of the self-respecting college man. Somewhere in the back huts of the town, of course, are the real diggers and delvers, the men of foreign speech,

rough, unkempt, plodding slaves of the "soulless" syndicates. But they are merely the automata, the wage-earners, the western equivalents of the employees of the factory and the workshop.

The wonder of the modern gold-mine town is surely the absence of the element of the gamble. In spite of the untold wealth in the surrounding hills, they might just as well contain so many million sacks of potatoes for all the effect they have upon the citizens. Their life scarcely differentiates itself from that of any other western settlement, save in the scenery. Yet there is hoarded treasure at hand to make another bejeweled Venice, another majestic Babylon, or a dazzling Alexandria of the age of Cleopatra. But life is drab, if not commonplace, and those who move upon its stage are plain men and women, who have no time for adornment, who year in and year out may dress in the same clothes, may talk of little else but the yield of the mines, the new "veins," the booms, the market values, or discuss the intricate legal controversies involved in the local railway line. Gold is their need, but it is never their passion, or their god.

Notes and Comments

PRESIDENT WILSON must have caused a flutter in allied foreign offices when he declared that "the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open." The statement seemed to advocate an unequivocal demand for the open discussion of peace terms, until Senator Borah, taking Mr. Wilson at his word, introduced a resolution in the Senate, whereupon the President was heard from in opposition. Then he explained that he meant "not that there should be no private discussions of delicate matters, but that no secret agreements should be entered into, and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, above board, and explicit." Now some one will have to explain what the President means by "fixed." In the meantime anyone can see, that not the least difficult part of the war is going to be the end of it.

TARTUFFE and Mr. Pecksniff, as every one knows, had their malicious detractors. So has the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, when every one knows that he has quite a reputation for "steadfastness and uprightness." Consequently, it is not a little surprising that the worthy doctor should be charged with wishing to despoil Rumania. On the contrary, all he said was that "for Germany it was not a question of territorial demands, but of extracting in the economical sphere everything up to the extreme limit of what was necessary, so that Germany might be prepared to resume with redoubled energy the great trade with the world on the free seas." Quite a laudable object, to be sure! But where does the victim come in?

THE New York police, in order to aid them in a campaign against disturbing sounds, have had all so-called "unnecessary noises" catalogued for their guidance. What are the noises against which a crusade is to be waged? To some people, they would be every untoward sound from a cricket's chirrup to the "honk" of a motor horn. As a fact there is really no standard as to the unnecessary and necessary noise. The cackle of the hen which announces the egg is pleasant to the owner and anathema to the neighbor. People will not agree about these things. Yet the intolerable roar of the big guns at the front never seems to disturb or interrupt the singing of the thrushes or the larks!

THE nightingale in England has shown herself of late to be neither the shy nor the melancholy bird which poets have often represented. On a recent raid night, a nightingale was heard singing in a Thames valley garden directly after the great noise made by the sending up of maroons. It was a song very far from "most melancholy," nor could the singer be described as the "sweet bird, that shunnet the noise of folly." The notes bespoke unalloyed bird happiness venting itself in striking contrast to the alarms without, impervious or oblivious of anything foreign to its own ecstasy of joy.

THE Austrian lecturer who declared to an audience of Swiss bankers that the staggering debt of Austria would be met after the war by the Czechs and Southern Slavs now in America, through their resumption of the custom of sending remittances to relatives in Austria, has certainly no lack of imagination. Italy now need not have a bit of doubt of her ability to meet her monetary obligations, if only the millions of Italians in the United States and Canada pay up their obligations to the "folks at home," together with all the back contributions accumulated during the war. As for Germany, she might begin at once to make a levy upon the millions of German-Americans to pay her war debt. Is this what was meant when the Germans said they would make the United States pay for the war?

It is quite seldom that a street organ is seen or heard in London nowadays, and the very few about are not ground and trundled by an Italian or his wife. The Italians have left their organs and gone to fight their country's battles; their women folk trundled and ground the family organ in London streets until air raids decided them to start on country rounds. In consequence, the provinces have had, and are likely this summer again to have, more "music" than they ever bargained for. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good; at any rate the children will be of that opinion, but it is to be hoped that the little girls of Soho will not forget how to dance.

THE compulsory work law is getting the humble sandwich men into trouble in the United States, at least such as are left of that rapidly diminishing fraternity. Recently a man dressed up to resemble a packet of chewing gum, for advertising purposes, was sent to jail in default of his fine. It is only fair to assume that the human packet believed he was working, hence neglected to register under the work law. The next task for the police of the big cities, or some one else, to perform is obviously to define to the bewildered citizens exactly what constitutes work.